2494

RESEARCH LABORATORY

(INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANTS & MEDICINE)

Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
"Gopal Bagh"
Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

E.
2494

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,

COIMBATORE.

INDIA.

President:
G. D. Naidu, M.I.S.E.,
(Dr. of Siddha Medicines)

Research Department:
Dr. B. P. B. Naidu,
M. D., (Edin) M. Hy., D. P. H.,
D. T. M. (L'Pool)

It is a well known fact that some very valuable indigenous medicines have not come to the light of the day due to want of proper encouragement and support. Practically there has been no development in the research side for the last 300 years. The public and the authorities give a step-motherly treatment. In order to develop our old valuable indigenous system of medicines, we have been conducting researches for the past six years. So far we have successfully brought out two medicines - one for leucorrhoea, a disease of vaginal discharge in women and another for diabetes.

We have so far treated more than 100 cases of leucorrhoea with complete cure.

About 50 cases of diabetes were treated with our medicine with complete cure.

The speech delivered by our president Mr. G. D. Naidu at a gathering of medical-men in Stuttgart, Germany, explaining his experience in bringing out the remedies and some of the letters from and to the patients are given here.

Address by

Mr. G. D. NAIDU

To

Some MEDICAL MEN in Stuttgart (Germany)

on 20th September, 1955.

Dear Doctors and Friends,

I am very happy to be here amidst several of the eminent doctors in various capacities. I am sorry I am not able to speak in the German language, though I am able to understand a little.

In my young age, I was doing some agricultural work, but not in a scientific way. Up to now, I was engaged in transport and in some industries. Of course, recently I took interest in teaching especially automobile and radio. Some of your country students also came to India for training in these courses and you will be glad to know that one of the students got first prize in the automobile course. He is also sitting here.

In my leisure tims I made some experiments in agriculture by giving

injections of some chemicals to plants. I spent a little time every day for 7 years. Then I got some success. I made such experiments in cotton, maize, cauliflower, banana, red gram, papaya, orange etc. Except orange, in all others I was successful in my aim.

Some of those photos are here, with some remarks made by some eminent visitors. I gave the seeds to your government for experiments. Mr. Stoss, the agricultural minister and Mr. Lang, the secretary, took much interest and they were interested in tests in the Tubingen and Karlasruhe laboratories. Their reports also are here. Some photographs of plants taken in the laboratory and sent by Mr. Lang are here. In these photos, the plant grown by my seed and the other plant brought up together are shown. In these, the plant of my seed has grown more than double the height of the other in the same period.

Your government laboratory test also shows that the chromosomes in my seeds have increased twice by the injections. I gave the injections to these plants

6 years back. Still they give the same quality and yield the same quantity.

When I conducted the vacational courses, I was fortunate to meet one Doctor B. P. B. Naidu who is an extraordinarily able man and an expert in Pathology. He had been in England for obout 25 years and in India for about 25 years in continuous service. With his help, I started the Bacteriology course also. With the experience of this doctor in Indian medicinal herbs and his great interest in studying them and with my little experience in agricultural work, I was induced to do some work and to bring out some results in medicine.

You know up to now there is no medicine to give complete cure for Diabetes, Asthma, Cancer, Bloodpressure, Leucorrhoea and some other diseases. I requested this doctor to help me in this line. He took great interest and made research in Diabetes and Leucorrhoea. I helped him by supplying the necessary plants of the particular quality and the required quantity for his researches. And I have got success in these two medicines. Several hundreds of

women patients were treated in India for Leucorrhoea. All of them were cured. Of course, when there is no other disease in women, Leucorrhoea can be cured completely in 6 days or at the most in 12 days.

The cost of medicine for Leucorrhoea may be 3 or 4 Marks. This disease is found all over the world from 40% to 70% according to the nature of the people in different countries.

The medicine for Diabetes was given here to some patients; all of them were cured. To-day, I read in the papers that the medicine made in this country can cure only persons having diabetes of less than 5 years duration and persons after 45 years of age; that means, if below 45 years of age, there is no cure, and if the disease is more than 5 years old, then also there is no cure, My medicine has so for cured more than 8 years old cases and people of 35 to 55 years of age, Some of the case reports I have got here for your perusal. Out of these cases, some have been cured within 4 weeks and some cases took 3 months and

4 months; on an average, in 2 to 3 months, all of them were completely cured. I have letters received from your country people, about such cure by this medicine. I have some case records, from Switzerland, England and India.

One of your country men, who is also present here, suffered from diabetes for more than 7 years and he is above 45 years of age. He has been cured. The record sheet shows that on the **21st of March** the sugar was 3.6% in the urine and 250.8 in the blood and on the **14th May 1%** in the urine and 160.0 in the blood. Subsequently, there was no sugar at all. Before he took this medicine, he was taking Insulin injections daily for the last 4 years, he was very strict in diet and he was not able to work continuously for more than 2 hours. Now from the above date no injections were given to him. He is taking all kinds of foods. He is not feeling thirsty and he does not pass so much urine as before. He gets good sleep and he feels more healthy. Now he can work continuously for the whole day. His weight has increased by

7 kgs. In the same way, and with the same result there are other reports.

Dr. Ebert, Dr. Freihofer, Mr. Schmidtmann, Mr. Stoll, Mr. Kummel, Mr. Natter, Mr. Karst and some other friends in Germany have taken much interest in these medicines. Therefore I like to give these particulars to you before the experienced doctors. Dr. Ebert and Mr. Schmidtmann suggested to open an association here in my name. I do not want to take such responsibility. I agreed to be a member if an association called Naidu Herb Research Association is started, where in the name of Dr. B. P. B. Naidu may come in some capacity, in order to remember his name, as he was mainly responsible for bringing out this medicine successfully in such a short time.

I gave this medicine for test in some other places too on certain conditions. I said I would make arrangements to supply this medicine from India at cost price. They did not agree. They wanted me to take some amount in lump sum. I refused because I thought it is not right to earn in

this business which is very useful for humanity. But Dr. Ebert and some other friends agreed to this condition. Therefore I am glad to supply this medicine here so that your country people may get the benefit. Upto now I visited several places and many, both ladies and gentlemen offered small payments as well as big payments, But I did not accept any thing as cost or fees or as presents or gifts in this connection.

Of course in some places, from other friends I accepted some laboratory equipments such as microscopes, measuring instruments and some laboratory articles. I accepted from some places some watches and clocks also, though they are not laboratory equipments. They are given as gifts to be presented to some people who are connected directly or indirectly with my work. I have got already 4 to 5 boxes of presents. I have not accepted gifts from several places because, I fear I have to incur too much expense towards shipping charges and perhaps heavy duty too. Some friends from Hamburg, Koln, Berlin, Esslingen, London, Geneva and some

other places have sent several articles as gifts or samples to India without even asking me. I do not know whether those articles will be useful for our country or not. Now I request all of you, my friends, not to send any more. Soon after I go to India, I will write to you if I want any more materials. Then you can send them according to your wishes which I will accept gladly.

I do not want to take much of your valuable time, but I will be too glad to answer any questions. My thanks to all friends here.

DIABETES MELLITUS Albert Kieser
21-3-55 — 30-7-55 Sugar in urine and blood decreased steadily, Put on weight.

21-3-55 Blood sugar 250.8 mg. per 100cc.
14-5-55 „ 160.0 „

(Translation)

Albert Kieser 11th October, 1955.
Berkheim
Seestr. 27.

Report on my Diabetes case:

From Mr. Kummel I learnt that Mr. G. D. Naidu has a medicine against Diabetes. Mr. Naidu was kind enough to put this medicine at my disposal for a cure.

As regards my personality and my diabetes case:

I am 52 years of age and have had sugar in blood and urine since 1952. Early in 1955, the sugar percentage in the urine had risen to 5. My physical state was such that I was practically no longer able to work. My weight had decreased from 160 pounds in 1952 to 118 pounds in March 1955.

On March 21, 1955, I started the cure with the medicine put at my disposal by Mr. Naidu and I finished it on 30th July 1955. During that time, the sugar percentage in the urine and in the blood decreased

steadily. My weight increased by 15 pounds during that time. My state of health was such, that I could fully fill my position as a foreman in a machine factory. Since the cure was complete, no sugar could be found at repeated thorough medical examinations.

My state of health is excellent. I am greatly obliged to Mr. Naidu for the medicine put at my disposal.

(Sd.) Albert Kieser.

Harnzincker von Herrn A. Kieser 52 J. Beginn der Kim an 21-3-55.

Date		Urine	Blood
21—3—55	....	3,6%	250.8
24—3	....	1.8%	210.2
28—3	....	2.4%	2[illegible]0.3
31—3	....	1.6%	205.0
4—4	....	0.8%	191.4
9—4	....	0.6%	189.2
14—4	....	0.7%	190.1
18—4	....	1.1%	203.4
22—4	....	5.4%	260.7
26—4	....	1.3%	208.5
30—4	....	0.4%	170.1
3—5	....	0.35%	168.7
6—5	....	0.4%	170.5
10—5	....	0.1%	160.3
14—5	....	0.1%	160.0

Albert Kieser
Berkheim
Seestrasse 27

11th October 1955

Bericht uber meine Zuckerkrankheit.

Durch Herrn Kuemmel habe ich erfahren, dass Mister Naidu ein Mittel gegen die Zuckerkrankheit hat. Herr Naidu war so freundlich mir dieses Mittel zu einer Kur zur Verfugung zu stellen. Zu meiner Person und miener Krankheit.

Ich bin 52 Jahre alt und habe seit 1952 Blut - und Urinzucker gehabt. Anfang des Jahres 1955 ist der Zuckergehalt auf 5% im Urin gestiegen. Meine koerperliche Verfassung war so, dass ich praktisch nicht mehr arbeiten koennte. Mein Gewicht nahm vom Jahr 1952 von 160 pfund auf 118 pfund im Marz 1955 ab.

Am 21, Marz 1955 begann ich mit der mir von Mister Naidu zur Verfugung gestellten Medizin die Kur, und beendete diese am 30, Juli 1955. Der Zuckergehalt im Urin und Blut ging wahrend dieser Zeit standing zuruck. Mein Gewicht nahm in dieser Zeit um 15 pfund zu. Mein koerperliches Befinden war derart, dass ich meinam Beruf als Werkmeister in einer Maschinenfabrik voll und ganz nachkommen koennte. Trotz wiederholten

grundlichen Untersuchungen koennte seit Beendigung der Kur keinerlei Zucker mehr nachgewiesen werden.

Mein korperliches Befinden ist ausgezeichnet. Ich bin Mister Naidu ausserordentlich dankbar fur die mir zur Verfugung gestellte Medizin.

Albert Kieser.

Harnzincker von Herrn A. Kieser 52 J. Beginn der kim an 21—3—55.

Datim	Urinzucker	Blutzucker
21—3—55	.... 3.6%	250.8
24—3	.... 1.8%	210.2
28—3	.... 2.4%	230.3
31—3	.... 1.6%	205.0
4—4	.... 0.8%	191.4
9—4	.... 0.6%	189.2
14—4	.... 0.7%	190.1
18—4	.... 1.1%	203.4
22—4	.... 5.4%	260.7
26—4	.... 1.3%	208.5
30—4	.... 0.4%	170.1
3—5	.... 0.35%	168.7
6—5	.... 0.4%	170.5
10—5	.... 0.1%	160.3
14—5	.... 0.1%	160.0

LEUCORRHOEA Account of two cases – from Mr. Schmidtmann, Festo Machinen Fabrik, Esslingen, Stuttgart, Germany, 24—3—1956.

❖ ❖ ❖

All those people who have been cured and treated by your medicine for diabetes are writing to you directly. Therefore I hope you will have a complete record by now.

On Monday last I did see a doctor to whom I did give some powder of yours to cure Leucorrhoea. He treated a very bad case and was taken aback by the healing effect of your powder. His patient is completely cured of this evil sickness. According to your wish he did take no charges from the patient. However he is not allowed to treat this kind of sickness as this is, according to German laws, a case of V. D. However he gave me a book of poetry written by him in order to get in contact with you in spiritual way. I am sending this book by the same mail, but I am afraid it will not be of much use to you as it is written in German language. At any rate in case you should come to Germany again it would be an honour and privilege for him to make your acquaintance.

DF—14

Trusting this letter will reach you in good health.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) R. Schmidtmann.

Earls Court, S. W. 5.
18th October, 1955.

G. D. Naidu Esq.,
30, West Cromwell Road,
Earls Court,
London, S. W. 5.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I would like to thank you for the medicine you gave me for Leucorrhoea.

I must mention here that I did not at all know that what I was suffering from was a disease; hence I did not go to any doctor – the symptoms of which were pain in the back and constant poor health and tiresomeness. It was only when I typed your letters to various doctors in Germany and Switzerland did I come to know that I had the same disease.

I have been suffering from this for the past 10 years and after taking your medicine for only six days I was free from all the symptoms and now enjoy a good appetite and good health. I have also gained six pounds in weight.

I am really very grateful to you for having given me this medicine and am

quite sure that many more women who take this course will undoubtedly be cured as I have been.

I do not know really how to repay you as you refused to take payment for the treatment. So I trust that this letter expressing my gratitude will compensate for it.

Once again I thank you very much indeed for your kindness and my good wishes go with you in all your endeavours to help mankind.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) (Miss) C. M. Middleton.

DIABETES MELLITUS – Karl Neumann.
28—9—'55 Blood sugar 275m per 100cc.
7-10—'55 ,, 224 ,,

Translation/Loe

Karl Neumann,
Weinbergstr 14, Born 14th May, '05
Hofingen near Leonberg.

To
Mr. Naidu, London.

Diabetic since September, 1943. From this time to date I have had injections ca. 40 units of Insulin per day. My state of health was usually satisfactory, I was always fit to work, since I strictly kept to the prescribed diet; but I could not exist without Insulin injections. Before falling sick, my weight was 90 kg; from then to date I am only 70 kg.

During the last few days before falling sick, I was very nervous, i. e. excited and mentally depressed. At present, I feel no longer that inner unrest, and I believe that by the medicine from Mr. Naidu, I shall recover.

Since 26th September, 1955, I have taken the medicine 3 times a day i. e., one

tea-spoonful each time, before the meals. Since that time, I have always felt well. As for diet, I keep to the prescription of Mr. Naidu.

I am under strict control by Dr. Freihofer, Stuttgart, during the treatment.

(Sd.) Karl Neumann,
Hofingen, Weinbergstr 14.

Request for Diabetes powder from Switzerland. E. Volken, Walter Neef.

E. Volken,
4, Avenue des Acacias,
PRILLY, Switzerland. 6th June, 1956.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

First of all I must thank you most sincerely for your kind letter of the 25th February with which you sent me the form to fill in, for my father-in-law. Due to various impediments I have not been able to reply earlier. But I am sending you herewith the said form duly completed and which I hope will be of help. My father-in-law would of course be prepared to go to Germany to see the doctor. He has continued taking different pills and teas but they do not seem to get at the root of the trouble and the sugar percentage is still present. It seems that the best results have been had from the Coppaltra plant of which I gave you the name.

Thanking you once again for your kind attention, my wife, daughter and myself send you our kindest regards.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) E. Volden.

Enclosure: 1 Questionnaire.

DF—21

IMPORTERS LIMITED,

Importers–Exporters–Manufacturers–Representatives,
UNITED MOTORS BUILDINGS,
Avanashi Road,
COIMBATORE,
INDIA.

G. D. NAIDU, M. I. S. E.,
AGENT

Phone: Office 48
Works 40
Residence 248

Telegrams & Cable:
"IMPORTERS", Coimbatore.

25th February, '56.

Dear Mr. Volken,

I am sorry for the delay in replying your letter dated the 28th January, '56. I received your previous letter also. I am very sorry, on account of my absence from the town, I was not able to reply at once.

You ask me about the Diabetes medicine and the address of the gentleman who is in Germany and who has got this medicine. I am very sorry to state here that the medicine is not yet sent to Germany, because one of the main herbs for the medicine is to be removed only in the month of may. Hence the medicine is not yet ready while all other ingredients are ready. Only the medicine for Leucorrhoea is always available.

DF—22

When I send the Diabetes medicine to Germany, I will also send you the same directly. But when you receive this medicine, you should go to Germany to see the friend to whom I have already given the medicine to know how to use this medicine and other particulars.

I am enclosing herewith a questionnaire in German and English, which please answer in English and in German.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu,
Agent.

Encl. 1

To
Mr. E. Volken,
4, Avenue des Acacias,
Prilly/Lausanne,
Switzerland.

DF—23

E. Volken,
4, Avenue des Acacias,
PRILLY/Lausanne,
Switzerland.

28th January, 1956.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I really do hope that you will not think I am annoying you with this second letter regarding the medicine for the Sugar Diabetes. I wrote to you some weeks ago but perhaps my letter did not reach you. Since then my father-in-law has been having treatment from another doctor but the sugar percentage has increased instead of diminishing and so I beg you to give me once again the name of the doctor in Germany. Although he does not know you, he feels that your treatment would do him a great deal of good and has great confidence.

I suppose you have found a lot of work waiting for you since your return after so many months' absence abroad. Please do not fail to let us know when we must order the watches from Solvil.

My wife and daughter send you their best regards and we look forward to seeing you again for a cup of coffee.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. Volken.

E. Volken,
4, Avenue des Acacias,
PRILLY/Lausanne,
Switzerland. 10th December, 1955.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

We thank you most sincerely for your telegram of New Year's Greetings as well as the Christmas card. It is also with pleasure that we send you our warmest greetings and wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

Before closing this letter I must ask you if you can give me the address of the doctor in Germany (Stuttgart?) who has your treatment for Sugar Diabetes as my father-in-law would like to go there and start the cure. If you can send me any of the medicines, I would also be very grateful and naturally would pay for the postage etc., involved.

Will close for to-day and once again we, my wife, Lisette and myself send you our kindest regards and hope to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) E. Volken.

E. Volken,
4, Avenue des Acacias,
PRILLY,
(Switzerland).

25th April, 1957.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I thank you most sincerely for your letter dated the 16th instant. The Diabetes powder which you so kindly sent for my father-in-law is being taken by him regularly. The customs did not make any difficulty in letting the parcel through. They only charged a nominal fee of 1 franc and did not ask for any declaration.

My father-in-law has to go into a clinic for three weeks for observation as he has lost 70 per cent of his sight through haemorrhage of the blood arteries of the eyes caused by the Sugar Diabetes. He told the doctor in Geneva that he had a remedy from India and the doctor (a Dutchman) advised him to carry with taking the powder. In fact the analysis of the urine and blood show that sugar is eliminated in the system. He must return next month to see what can be done for his eyesight. We would be pleased if another tin of powder could be sent. Please let me know if I can pay for this. I would add that we did not

receive the Leucorrhoea powder which you say had been sent. If you could add this to Diabetes powder despatch as I think, my wife could try it. I have omitted to say that my father-in-law is following the diet laid down in your booklet.

I take this opportunity to thank you once again for the help you are giving us in trying to cure the Sugar Diabetes. Before closing I am pleased to tell you that my family (wife and child) are all keeping well. It is possible that I shall be taking up a new job sometime this year although nothing definite is yet settled but this is of course confidentially speaking.

With kindest regards from us all, I remain.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. Volken.

E. Volken,
4, Avenue des Acacias,
PRILLY. (Swiss) 23rd June, 1957.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I must apologize for not writing earlier to thank you for sending me another tin of powder for Sugar Diabetes as well as for the women's illness. I am glad to say that my father-in-law has practically no more Sugar Diabetes and we are treating him now for his eyes and blood pressure. Things seem to progress satisfactorily. My wife has not yet started her treatment but she has given a little to another lady to try and we shall keep you informed as to the results.

.... If I should leave my present address I shall let you know so that you will be able to find me if necessary when coming to Switzerland on your next visit. It is of course understood that if an occasion arises which will permit me to come to India I shall not fail to come and pay you a visit to thank you personally for all you have done for me.

With best wishes from my wife and daughter, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. Volken.

Walter Neef

Fellbach/Stuttgart,
17th August '55
Traubenstr,25

Dear Mr. Naidu,

Mr. Hammer has phoned me to-day that I shall send you the questionary to your address in London.

I am very much obliged to you that you will help me against the Diabetes and give your medicine for which I thank you very much.

Now I will ask you, what the powder costs, that I can save some money for it.

You may excuse that I have written with the machine but I think you will read it better.

I hope that your wonderful medicine will help me too.

I send you many greetings.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Walter Neef.

DF—33

INTERNATIONALE FREIE AKADEMIE

Gemeinnutzige Gesellschaft fur Viruzforschung und
Bekampfung von Blut-, Geschwulst- und Infektionskrankheiten

Zentral: Bad Kreuznach, FriedrichstraBe 3
Fernruf 2708

Zweigstelle Stuttgart O

31—10—1955

STUTTGARTO. den
Richard-Wagner-StraBe 1
Fernuf 24 08 14

III-55430
Fr./ko

Herrn President, G. D. Naidu,
30, West Cromwell Road,
London S. W. 5.

Sehr geehrter Herr Prasident!

Leider ist mein Schreiben an Sie bzw. nach Indien vor dem Kongress nicht mehr moglich gewesen nnd komme ich erst heute, nachdem ich am 27—10—55 erst zuruckgekehrt bin, dazu, es abzusenden.

Ich mochte Ihnen nochmals herzlich danken fur Ihren Besuch und die Bereitwilligheit, mir Proben Ihres Praparates gegen Diabetis zur Verfugung zu stellen.

DF—34

Dem Prasidenten dur Intern. Freien Akademie habe ich von Ihrem Besuch erzahlt, der sehr grosses Interesse an Ihrem Praparat hat.

In der Hoffnung, dass es Ihnen gesundheitlich sehr gut gehen moge, erlaube ich mir, Sie zu begrussen.

Iht sehr ergebener,
(Sd.) Dr. med. Otto Freihofer.

INTERNATIONALE FREIE AKADEMIE
Gemeinnutzige Gesellschaft fur Virusforschung und
Bekampfung von Blut-, Geschwulst- und Infektionakrankheiten

Zentrale: Bad Krebznach, FriedrichstraBe 8
Fernruf 24 08

Zweigstelle Stuttgart O

31—10—1955.

STUTTGART, den
Richard-Wagner-StraBe 1
Fernrut 24 08 14

III-55429/5
Fr./ko

Letter from Dr. Otto Freihofer. Some, cured with Diabetes powder, request for Diabetes and Leucorrhoea powders.

To
The President
Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Gopal Bagh,
Coimbatore, India.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Naidu was here. We discussed about the diabetic and other medicines. Some people are already cured here by this medicine. One of my patients is taking this medicine which Mr. Naidu gave me. Even within one week he feels better, sugar

is also reduced. I would like to try on some other patients also. When I asked Mr. Naidu for the price, he said he won't accept payment, but he asked me to write to you for two tins of Diabetes medicine and also one tin of Leucorrhoea medicine for trial, free of cost.

I hope you will send them as early as possible.

I am sending this copy to Mr. Naidu.

Very truly yours,
(Sd.) Dr. med. Otto Freihofer

Request for Diabetes and Leucorrhoea powders.

To
The Industrial Labour Welfare
Association Ltd.,
Coimbatore/India. 7th Oct., 1955.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Naidu menitoned when he was here, to send the following medicines for examination. He asked me to write to you. Please send the following medicines:

10 tins Diabetic medicine } 2 lbs. tins each
20 tins Leucorrhoea medicine }
50 small packets Koruz powder
10 large packets ,, ,,
10 packets Koruz ointment
1 tin of 2 lbs. Peedampalli oil
1 tin of 2 lbs. Venkattappa oil
1 tin of 1 lb. Thelungupalayam oil No. 1
1 tin of 1 lb. Thelungupalayam oil No. 2

Send these medicines by earliest available ship.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) G. Stoll,
FESTO-Maschinenfabrik.

Request to put Diabetes and Leucorrhoea powders in market.

Dr. Eugen Ebert
Stuttgart-O

Esslingen,
August 11th 1955.

G. D. Naidu, Esq.
c/o Thomas Cook & Son,
Berkeley Road,
London S. W. 1

Dear Mr. Naidu,

Much to my regret you took leave so unexpectedly that I was not able to talk the following over with you.

In Mr. Stoll's firm as well as in a reputed house specialized in natural pharmaceutical medicines, I act as an adviser. The last mentioned firm built a new factory in 1953. Right now the owner is in Spain and will return in the beginning of September this year.

This firm is searching for good and approved medicines to cure Diabetes, Leucorrhoea, Rheumatism, Sciatica etc.

They are fully trustworthy and would be ready to pay high licence fees and agree

to keep the secrets. I would firmly recommend business connections as the firm is represented all over Germany and makes a considerable turnover. Therefore I would like to ask you, dear Mr. Naidu, to consider taking up business connections with the afore mentioned firm.

Looking forward to your further good news, I remain.

Yours sincerly,
with best regards
(Sd.) Dr. Eugen Ebert.

30, West Cromwell Road,
Earls Court, S.W.5 26th Aug. '55

Dr. Eugen Ebert,
Stuttgart-O.

Dear Doctor,

I thank you vary much for your letter dated 11th August. I am sorry for the delay in replying.

I shall be only too glad to supply the medicine to cure Diabetes, Leucorrhoea and other diseases. I want this medicine to be distributed more or less at cost price with very little profit so that all people can have the benefit of being cured of these dreadful diseases. You know, when I was there, one friend agreed to this condition of distribution of this medicine to a certain area – of course not in Germany. He has already helped the association with several equipments and other materials worth about £ 1000. Of course this is not in connection with the terms of sales of the medicine. He agreed to distribute the medicine with 5% profit for himself. On the same conditions I am willing to give to your friends also. One difficulty to be mentioned here is that the Diabetes medicine is not available in a large quantity.

I have to grow the herbs to get the extract. This will take time, but the other medicines can be supplied in any quantity.

While the Diabetes medicine is a little costlier, all the other medicines are very cheap, particularly the one for Leucorrhoea for women. The medicine will cost only 2 to 3 marks for complete cure. Though there are some medicines to relieve the troubles of Leucorrhoea, no medicine has yet been tested in several hundreds of cases. In the countries of Asia and Europe more than half of the women population is suffering with the disease for intermittent long periods. This medicine will be a boon for the women suffering with this disease.

I am coming to the Hanover Fair on the 11th or so and I shall be in Hanover untill the end of the Fair. From there I will come to Stuttgart before the fair or after the fair and we shall then discuss everything in person.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu.

Hoffnung fur Zuckerkranke

Professor Dr. Fedinand Bertram (Hamburg) hat am Schlubtag der 18. Tagung det deutschen Gesellschaft fur Verdauungs-und Stoffwechselkrankheiten in Bad Homburg die Entdeckung neuartiger Substanzen bekanntgegeben, die bei Verabreichung in Tablettenform den Blutzucker senken und damit vielen Zuckerkranken die Moglichkeit geben, die bisher notwendigen insulin-Injektioaen ganz order tailweise zu vermeiden. Es handelt sich dabel um die Substanz BZ 55 der Firma C. F. Boehringer in Mannheim. In Diskussionsbeitragen berichteten Professor Stotter (Augsburg) und Dr. Creutzfeldt (Freiburg) uber gleichartige Erfahrungen, die sie mit der Substanz D 860 gemacht haben, die von den Farbwerken Hoechst entwickelt wurde.

Nach eingehenden Untersuchungen, die seit uber einem Jahr in Hamburg und Berlin vorgenommen wurden, wird als erstes Praparat dieses neuen Diabetikermittels in Tebletteniorm die bisherige Substanz BS 55 unter zwei verschiedenen Bezeichnungen als Nadisan Boehringer und Invenol (Farbwerke Hoechst) den Aerzten in einigen Wochen zur Verfugung gestellt werden konnen.

DF—44

Professor Bertram fuhrte in seinem Referat aus, dass die Behandlung von bisher 100 Diabetikern mit BZ 55 bei einem hohen Prozentsatz ohne jegliche Nebenwirkungen eindeutige Stoffwechselbesserungen erbracht habe. Die gunstigsten Resultate wurden bei Zuckerkranken uber 45 Jahre mit kurzer Krankheitsdauer erzielt. Geringe Erfolgsaussichten bestunden bei allen jugendlichen Diabetikern und solchen Zuckerakranken uber 45 Jahre, die bereits langer als funf bis zehn Jahre krank sind. Bertram erkiarte, die bisherigen Erfolge seien so uberzeugend, dass er sich berechtigt glaube, von dem ersten wirklich wirksamen peroralen (durch den Mund einnehmbaren) Antidiabetikum Antidiabetikum sprechen zu konnen. *AP*

Die Gorres-Gesellschaft hat zum Absehluss threr General-versammlung in Freiburg ihren vorstand mit geringen Aenderungen fur sechs Jahre wiedergewahit. Prasident der Gesellschaft bleibt der Kolner Professor Peters. Neu in den Beirat wurden unter anderen Professor Max Muller. Freiburg, und Professor Hoffner. Munsfer, gewahit. Die Zahl der Sektionen wurde auf elf erhoht. (bu)

Seite 2/Nummer 230 Stuttgarter Zeitung
Donnerstage 6-Oktober 1955.

Werner Riederer Vitale – Milano (Italia) – Galleria Del Corso I write on 9th July, 1955.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

On the occasion of our meeting here I told you I wanted to give something for your association. Though several other friends offered, you refused anything from me. I understand you have accepted some materials like Microscope, Microprojector and a car for your work with the association.

You mentioned that you wanted to send some watches to your people for which you were unable to spare travellers cheques. I shall pay for all the watches you selected in Black Forest and in the exhibition. Of course they are very good watches even though they are cheap. I do not mind sending them to any number of addresses as I think it will not be equal to one man's life saving by your wonderful medicines.

I trust you will not object to this and that you will give instructions to Muller and other companies. When I come at the time of the Hanover and Trankfurt fair I should like to meet you if you are in Germany. Kindly give me your address.

With best regards from myself and my mother.

DF—46

RHEIN - OPTIK G. M. B. H.
Berlin.

Mr. G. D. Naidu,
p. Adr.
Zestomaschinenfabrik
Esslingen
Ulmerstrasse

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I have enjoyed your visit very much and appreciate your work in education and research in agriculture and in medicine. Of course we want to give you some presents; you refused. But now I am sending a microscope as present in appreciation of your work for the public and to have our long friendship. Kindly accept this. I am sending through Mr. Kurt.

very sincerely yours,
(Sd.) Rhein - Optik G. M. B. H.
Gerd Rasche

From Mr. Kaust (the friend who asked you to give medicine to Mr. Neef and who was sitting next to your table).

28th August, 1955.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I thank you very much for your acceptance to give the medicine for the patients. I came to know that all the people who took the medicine for their Diabetes disease have been completely cured, and all of them are very healthy. Most of them with their friends came here to see you but you were not available. Several of them have sent some presents though I told them that you will not accept.

I am keeping them in the Shed, of course for your approval. When you come from the exhibition, I hope you will take them to satisfy the patients' friends. After taking them you can give it to somebody else here or in your country if you do not require them. May I know when you will be visiting here?

DF—48

VILLA SAINT JEAN,
137, Avenue De Cour,

Lausanne,
11—10—'55.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

Before you leave our country I wish to express more than in words our deepest gratitude for the progressive work you have achieved in agricultural medicine, for all the strenuous efforts you overcome to help, selflessly, the suffering mankind.

I placed at your disposal five thousand Swiss francs with M/S Solvil watchmakers at Geneva. Take what you like, watches are good! I am only too pleased to present you with this gift and hope that you soon will return to see us all.

Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) FRED SUTTER.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Schedule for my Far Eastern trip is ready. I doubt very much to find time to deviate for one or two days for Coimbatore. Anyhow my sincere hope is to see all your marvellous achievements in agricultural medicine at your own place, but it will be in future years.

Sincerely,
(Sd.) FRED SUTTER.

21st October, 1955.

Emil Schmid & Alfred Kling, Metall, Lohn- und, Werkzeug Harterei - Stuttgart.
20th September, 1955.

Dear Mr. Kurt,

Yourself and your brother came and introduce Mr. Naidu sometime back. He came and worked here for some days and he was able to understand the very complicated tempering work to his satisfaction - unfortunately he does not know the German language and I did not know the English language but even then he managed.

He asked me to come to India but in my old age I cannot go there, but I promised to train his students when he sends them here. Now he has learned this art, therefore he can show his work to the students in his place itself. He has already sent 4 or 5 students and in that, two or three students did not stay longer and they were not worthwhile. The other fellows are allright. He told me that he would be sending some more students and I shall be only too glad to give any information and training to them.

Mr. Naidu refused to take anything for work from our people and in the same way I also will not take anything from

Mr. Naidu. I was told that Mr. Nattar requested to give this scheme in the beginning and now he has given the scheme and agreed. Mr. Naidu has also given Diabetes medicine for his friend and perhaps that medicine made all the good.

He gave me sometimes some fruits which I liked very much and he promised to send some other fruits for which I am waiting. I do not know his present address. Therefore I am sending this letter to you and in return please send it to him and ask him to send some fruits and photographs.

A. W. R. Brown, Axiom Patient Braun,
Hartmetallwerkzeugfabrik, Stuttgart-S.
25th June, 1955.

Dear Mr. Schmidtmann,

Mr. Naidu came here and worked with our machines, welding and making various tools. I was wondered to see him learning these complicated works in a shorter time than anybody else. He left some of his tools here which I am sending to you and in addition some more tools which I have ordered.

I hope Mr. Nridu will use these tools and the knowledge for the Indian mass.

Will you kindly ask him to write a letter to me here, so that I can keep it as a souvenir.

P. S. Please send these tools and this letter to Mr. Naidu.

DF—52

C. W. KUHNS
AMANDUS KELLER,
Hamburg-Lokstedt.

President,
The Industrial Labour Welfare
Association Ltd.,
Gopal Bagh,
Coimbatore.
India.

May 23rd 1955.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you through my firm Amandus Keller, Hamburg-Lokstedt, to Madras.

1 case, marked F. B.
141

MADRAS an unaccompanied luggage containing 1 Micro-Projector "EFBESKOP" with accessories, which I send you as a present for use at the Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., and I hope that you will have good results in using the same.

Nothing more to add for the moment and trusting to hear from you again soon. I am, with best wishes and kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) C. W. KUHNS.

August GUIGNARD
1, Ch. de la pernette
PRILLY.

Lausanne,
2nd August, 1955.

Mr. G. D. Naidu,
30, West Cromwell Road,
London - S. W. 5.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

Although you refused to take any presents from us I would like to pay for the several watches you mentioned in Solvil Co., to send as gifts for your many friends. I hope you will at least accept this and give the names to Solvil company.

In the meantime I remain, dear Mr. Naidu.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. GUIGNARD.

Deutsche Endoskopbau Gesellschaft Sass,
Wole & Co., M. B. H. Sentrale Berlin
W 30. Neue Bayreuther Strasse 4.
Telefon 242932.

Mr. G. D. Naidu,
C/o Festo-Maschinenfabrik
Esslingen/Neckar
Ulmer Strasse

May 14th, 1955
TE/Dg/Ks.

Dear Sir,

We refer back to our discussions at our stand in Hannover and have pleasure in advising you that the TECHNO-ENDOSCOPE in the required special combination has been sent out to the above stated address per airmail under date of May 13th.

We hope that the instrument will reach you safely. Enclosed please find our specification amounting DM 463 - which has been received in Hannover.

Separately we shall enter in connection with your India house because we are much interested to get sold our TECHNO-ENDOSCOPES in this country by mediation of capable importers.

DF—56

With our best wishes for a pleasant journey to your home, we beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,
Deutsche Endoskopbau Gesellschaft
sass, Wolf & Co., M.B.H.
Selling Department.

DF—57

RUDOLF SCHMIDTMANN
Stuttgart - Kaltental
Meisenwag 12.
(W. Germany)

Telefon : 73859.
Telegramm : Schmidtmann Stuttgart - Kaltental.
Code : ABC 6th Edition.

June 5, 1957

1/Ref: r-k. 1/Nachr. V.Apr. 16, 57. M/Ref Exp/Sm.

The Director,
The Industrial Labour Welfare
Association Ltd.,
Coimbatore.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

To-day I had a discussion with two gentlemen who have administered the Leucorrhoea powder to women suffering from this evil, since many a year.

The one gentleman is
Mr. Otto Th. Schmoll
Heilpraktiker (practitioner)
Stuttgart–Feuerbach
Karntnerstr. 64

and

Mr. Fritz Kummel, Engineer
Esslingen–Oberesslingen
Plochinger Str. No. 47

Both are praising the enormous healing power of your powder and the help they could render to many a women. In each case the healing was perfect and not one relapse did occur. I did give all the powder available to these gentlemen and they even asked me to provide them with some more powder. ....

Mr. Schmoll is the man who did send you that booklet with poetry written by himself and which he dedicated to you as one of the few men in this world who have achieved something outstanding for the suffering humanity. As far as I did understand he has saturated your powder with 3% of electricity as an additional protection against the influence of the effect of the atomic explosion. He is a very gifted physician and top persons (even royal families) are treated by him. For instance every Director of Mercedes-Benz has to see him once a month.

He has cured one diabetic case. However he takes his cases very serious and therefore he is afraid that he cannot check the treatment closely enough just out of lack of time. Therefore he has given the powder to a Sanatorium where he knows the chief doctor very well. He expects to get a full report of some cases shortly

which I will transmit to you as soon as possible.

He too told me that he attends occasionally meetings of doctors for general discussions. Therefore he suggested whether it would be possible for you to let him have a written speeh and which he would render to the very next assembly. In his opinion it would help to get more co-operation for your powder. By the way I told him that you want to help humanity by bringing out medicines to cure the five main diseases that people are suffering from in this world. Besides he is very anxious to make your acquaintance.

Mr. Schmoll assured me that he did not accept a penny from the people he treated so far with your powder. There is no reason not to believe him.

....

By the way Mr. Schmoll asked me whether there is any medicine or drug against Psoriasis. This is some kind of blood sickness creating all sorts of cutaneous diseases, wet and dry etc. He says that many people are suffering from it. I too learned from him that his patients are already suffering from the effect of the atomic explosions.

DF—60

I am sorry that I am not in a position to let you have any written proofs of cases healed by your powder for the time being.

Very sincerely yours,
(Sd.) R. Schmidtmann.

Phone : 40 Grams : ILWA.
The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Date: 14th June, '57.

Dear Mr. Schmidtmann,

Your kind letter of the 5th instant and I thank you for the same.

In the last paragraph you have mentioned that Mr. Schmoll has asked you whether there is any medicine or drug against psoriasis, a kind of blood sickness. Please ascertain from him and let us know in detail as to what the symptoms of the disease are, whether there is any pain, how it looks, how long it continues in a patient, how many per cent of people are suffering from this disease in your country etc. On receipt of your reply, we shall see if any remedy could be found out.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu,
President.

To
Rudolf Schmidtmann Esq.,
Stuttgart-Kaltental,
Meisenweg-12,
W. Germany.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Gopal Bagh, Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore/Sudindien.

Forschungsabteilung
Prasident:
G. D. Naidu

In-charge of Laboratory:
Dr. B. P. B. Naidu,
M. D. (Edin), M. Hy.,
D. P. H., D. T. M. (L'Pool).

Beauftragter in Deutschland: Rudolf Schmidtmann, Stuttgart-Kaltental, Hohlohweg 12, Tel. 7 38 59.

DIA-DIATNAHRUNG

Sonderanweisungen fur Zuckerkranke unter 40 Jahren und fur unge Leute, so ie fur solche Fulle, in denen sehr viel Insulin gespritzt wird.

Bevor die Dia-Nahrung genommen wird, muss der Patient zuerst eine Blut-und Harnzuckerbestimmung vornehmen lassen.

Die Dia-Nahrung ist wie folgt einzunchmen:

1 Essloffel voll morgens vor dem Fruhstuck, und

1 Essloffel voll abends vor dem Nachtessen,

und zwar vermischt mit einem Essloffel voll Joghurt oder Buttermilch.

Nach einer Woche ist nochmals eine Blut-und Harnzuckerbestimmung vornehmen zu lassen. Im Falle sich der Zuckerspiegelgesenkt hat, muss die bisher gespritzte Insulinmenge um etwa 5 Einheiten herabgesetzt werden.

Nach einer weiteren Woche ist wieder eine Blut-und Harnzuckerbestimmung zu machen. Im Falle sich der Zuckerspiegel wieder gesenkt hat, ist die Insulinmenge wieder um etwa 5 Einheiten herabzusetzen.

Auf diese Art ist dann die Kur weiterzufuhren wie oben angegeben.

Sobald der zuckerspiegel soweit gesenkt werden konnte, dass kein Insulin mehr gespritzt werden muss, ist die Dia-Nahrung noch weitere 6 Monate lang einzunehmen. Danach ist die Kur abgeschlossen. Nach einer Pause von 3 Monaten ist dann die Dia-Nahrung nochmale 6 Wochen lang einzunehmen. Danach muss wieder 3 Monate lang ausgesetzt werden, und nach Ablauf dieser Zeit ist die Dia-Nahrung weitere 6 Wochen lang einzunchmen. Damit ist denn die Kur endgultig zum Abschluss gebracht.

Nachdem anfangs die Dia-Nahrung 1 oder 2 Wochen lang eingenommen wurde und der Zuckerspiegel weder im Urin noch im Blut gesenkt werden konnte, ist das

Einnehmen der Dia-Nahrung nochmals 1 Woche lang fortzusetzen. Sollte nach dieser Zeit keine Besserung eingetreten sein, ist die Dia-Nahrung fur die betreffende Person nicht geeignet. In diesem Falle ware es notwendig, dass eine andere Medizin in Indien angefordert wird.

Nachtrag. Sollten sichnach Reduzierung der gespritzten Insulinmenge nach der 2. oder 3. Woche irgendwelche Unpusslichkeiten einstellen, darf die Insulinmenge einige Wochenlang nicht herabgesetzt werden. Erst dann, wenn der Zuckerspiegel vollstandig herabgedruckt wurde, kann nach und nach auch die Insulinmenge verringert werden.

Sollten sich in den ersten 3 oder 4 Wochen durch die Einnahme von Dia-Nahrung Unpasslichkeiten im Magen oder Senstwo einstellen darf Keine Dia Nahrung mehr eingenommen werden.

Alle anderen Anweisungen, die in dem allgemeinen Prospekt festgehalten sind, mussen streng befolgt werden.

Die vorstchend gegebenen Anweisungen sindnur gultig fur Jugendliche und fur sehr schwere Falle von Zuckerkrankheit, wo grosse Mengen Insulin gespritzt werden mussen.

UBERSETZUNG

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
GOPAL BAGH - COIMBATORE - S. INDIA.

Prasident :
G. D. NAIDU

In-charge of Laboratory :
Dr. B. P. B. NAIDU,
M. D., (Edin.) M. Hy.,
D. P. H., D. T. M. (L'Pool).

Gebrauchsanweisung fur unsere dia-diatetische Nahrung.

Obgleich diese Zubereitung ein Nahrungsmittel ist, sollte sie als Arznei bei Zuckerkrankeit gebraucht werden.

Der Patient muss vor Beginn der Behandlung seine Traubenzucker-Toleranzprobe vornehmen lassen und das Ergebnis muss ordnungsgemass zur Aufzeichnung ubermittelt werden.

Wahrend der Behandlung hier muss er seine Blutzuckerschatzung alle 2 Wochen vornehmen lassen und die Ergebnisse mussen ebenfalls an obige Adresse zur Aufzeichnung gesandt werden.

Er muss uber die Nahrung, die jeden Tag einnimmt, wahrend er unsere dia-diatetische Nahrung gebraucht, Aufzeichnungen machen.

Taglich beim Verlassen des Bettes in der Fruh und 3 Stunden nach dem Essen (Lunch) oder einer Vollmahlzeit muss der Urin zur Untersuchung gesammelt werden.

Ein Teeloffel voll unseres Zuckerkrankheits-Pulvers, vermischt mit einer kleinen Menge Kuhbutter oder reinen Honigs, ist zweimal pro Tag zu nehmen – eine Stunde vor dem Fruhstuck und eine Stunde vor dem Essen.

Bevor die Arznei morgens eingenommen wird, muss der Patient einen Spaziergang von 2 bis 3 Meilen machen. Wenn er sich wahrend seines Spaziergangs ermudet fuhlt, muss er sofort mit Gehen aufhoren und einige Zeit ausruhen. Beim Gehen darf er sich gar nicht ermudet fuhlen. Nach dem Einnehmen der Arznei muss er vor dem Fruhstuck oder Essen einen zeitraum von einer halben bis einer ganzen Stunde verstreichen lassen. Der Patient darf wahrend der Tageszeit nicht schlafen. Drei Stunden nach dem Essen muss der Urin zur Untersuchung gesammelt werden, worauf er eine Tasse leichten Tee oder leichten Kaffee mit oder ohne Sacharin trinken kann.

Nach dem Tee muss er nochmals einen spaziergang machen, sagen wir ca. 2 bis 3 Meilen – und dann eine Stunde vor dem

Essen die Arznei einnehmen. Zwei Stunden nach dem Essen muss er den Urin zur Untersuchung sammeln, wenn so verordnet, und soweit der Arzt erreichbar ist, muss der Urin auf Zucker untersucht und das Ergebnis jedes Mal aufgezeichnet werden.

Die Patienten sollen vor 9 Uhr abends zu Bett gehen und zwischen 5 und 6 Uhr morgens aufstehen, was einen gesunden schlaf sichert.

Diat fur westliche Lander.

Fruhstuck: Hafersuppe mit etwas Milch, Roggenbrot, wenn nicht verfugbar vollkorn-Weizenbrot mit oder ohne sehr wenig Butter. In Milch eingeweichtes Brot kann gegessen werden. Ein rohes Ei kann in das Fruhstuck eingeschlossen werden, und wenn der Arzt es empfiehlt, auch schwacher Kaffee oder schwacher Tee oder Weizen gerostet oder bis zu leicht schwarzer Farbe gebrannt, pulverisiert und hergestellt wie Kaffeepulver.

Essen (Lunch): Roggenbrot oder Vollkornbrot mit besonders zubereiteter Orangen-Marmelade ohne Zucker und sehr wenig Butter. Eine kleine Menge Hammel - oder Geflugelsuppe oder irgend eine ahnliche Suppe oder Zwiebelsuppe mit

weniger Protein (Eiweisstoff), eine kleine Menge gekochten Weizen. Ol oder Fett ist nicht beizugeben.

Weich Bohnen, gekochte Zwiebel und gruner Blattersalat kann gegessen werden. Joghurt verdunnt mit der halben Menge warmen Wassers, Buttermilch oder Magermilch kann im Essen eingeschlossen werden.

Abendtee: Schwacher Tee ohne Zucker, Sacharin kann beigegeben werden. Grune Blatter, mit Tomaten oder Gurken belegte Brotchen und kein Fleisch.

Essen (Dinner): Wie fur Lunch, aber abends keine Suppe.

Fruchte: Orangen, Apfel und Ananas konnen mit den Mahlzeiten genommen werden - vorzugsweise nach 1 1/2 bis 2 Stunden.

Allgemeines.

Am Anfang sollen die Mahlzeiten leicht sein. d. h. moglichst leicht verdaulich und weniger in der Menge. Diese Menge kann nach und nach erhoht werden. Speisen mit irgend einer Art Fett zubereitet sollen vermieden werden.

Alkohol ist zu vermeiden. Nach 2 oder 3 Wochen, wenn der Fortschritt befriedigend ist, kann die Art der Nahrung langsam und sorgfaltig jede Woche nach und nach auf Anordnung des Arztes geandert werden. Wahrend des Einnehmens dieser Arznei muss der Patient Geschlechtsverkehr vermeiden. **Anfangs muss er soviel als moglich ausruhen.** In dem Masse wie der Zustand sich bessert, kann er die Art der Nahrung sorgfaltig und allmahlich wechseln. Insulin braucht im allgemeinen nicht zusammen genommen zu werden. Diejenigen Patienten, welche starke Portionen Insulin nehmen, mussen damit aufhoren. Wenn sie irgend welche Beschwerden fuhlen infolge des Aufhorens mit Insulin, konnen sie es in kleinen Portionen nehmen, wie vom Arzt angeordnet, mussen aber versuchen, die Menge allmahlich zu vermindern sowie die Haufigkeit solcher Einspritzungen allmahlich zu vermindern und schliesslich ganz damit aufhoren. Wenn sie zu oft Insulin in grossen Portionen genommen hatten, kann es sehr lange Zeit anstehen, durch unsere Arznei Heilung zu finden. Es kann mehr als 6 Monate dauern, bis eine Heilung eintritt, aber die Patienten mussen ihren Arzt befragen, bevor man mit den Insulin-Einspritzungen aufhort, und die Wirkung muss sorgfaltig Uberwacht werden. Wenn die Wirkung entgegen-

gesetzt ist, muss man mit dem Einnehmen der Arznei aufhoren und den Arzt befragen.

Besonders wichtige Punkte, die beim Einnehmen unserer dia-diatetischen Nahrung zu beachten sind.

1. Vollstandige Ruhe wahrend der ersten 3 bis 6 Wochen ist wesentlich. Der Patient sollte keiner Arbeit nachgehen.

2. Geschlechtsverkehr ist wahrend des Verlaufs der Behandlung streng verboten.

3. Kein Alkohol.

4. Der Patient muss taglich regelmassige Bewegung haben durch Fusswanderungen, ohne sich zu ermuden.

Phone : 40 Grams : "ILWA"

UBERSETZUNG

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Avanashi Road, Coimbatore (S. India).

President :
G. D. NAIDU

In-charge of Laboratory :
Dr. B. P. B. NAIDU,
M. D., (Edin.) M. Hy.,
D. P. H., D. T. M., (L'Pool).

Zuckerharnruhr (=Diabetes Mellitus)
In Sanskrit "MADHU MEHA".

Geschichtliches: Die alten Sanskrit-Texte uber Hindu-Medizin (Ayurvedha), die mindestens bis zum Jahr 600 vor Christi Geburt zuruckdatieren, schilderten die Zuckerharnruhr (Diabetes Mellitus) als eine genau abgegrenzte klinische und pathologische Wesensart und schlossen sie unter die 20 Arten Harnkrankheiten ein, die durch die Storung eines oder mehrerer der 3 Safte des menschlichen Korpers verursacht werden. Sie betrachteteh die Krankheit als erblich, ubertragen durch das mannliche Geschlecht, und wenn die Krankheit eingewurzelt ist, ist sie unheilbar, obwohl die Symptome und Zeichen der Krankheit durch entsprechende Kuren, diatetische Einshrankungen und geregelte Korperbewegungen, wie Fusswanderungen. Reiten auf Pferden, Kamelen und Elefanten

vollstandig unter Kontrolle gehalten werden konnen. Die Krankheit ist gekennzeichnet durch Polyuria (=abnorme Vermehrung der Harnabsonderung), haufigen Harndrang mit Vorhandensein von Zucker in Urin, Mudigkeit, Schwache, Durst, abnormen Appetit, Impotenz und Nervenentzundug (Neuritis).

Empfanqlich machende Ursachen: Fettleibigkeit, Tagesschlaf, Einhaltung unregelmassiger Stunden, Unassigkeit, Uberessen von Sussigkeiten und Fetten, Uberanstrengung des Korpers und des Geistes, Beklemmungen, Furcht, etc.

Ursache: Storung eines der Korpersafte (Vatha), welche die Verstopfung des naturlichen Laufes der Korpersafte und Hemmung ihrer Nutzbarmachung verursacht und, wenn sie nicht behandelt wird, allmahlich zum Tode fuhrt.

Behandlung:

Diat: Nachdruck wird auf die Wahl und Menge der geeigneten Nahrung, Hulsenfruchte, Gemuse, Fleisch etc. gelegt. Was Gemuse und Blatter anbetrifft, so werden solche von bitterem Geschmack besonders empfohlen.

Korperbewegungen: Empfohlen wird geeignete und regelmassige Korperbewegung-

ohne Ermudung oder korperliche Anstrengung, geistige Ruhe, und Vermeidung von Aufregungen und Angst, Enthaltsamkeit von ubermassigem Geschlechtsverkehr, regelmassige Stunden des Nachtschlafs.

Arzneien (Drogen): Mehr als 140 Arzneien (Drogen) sind fur die Kontrolle der Harnabsonderung von Zucker und fur die Kontrolle der Zeichen und Symptome der Krankheit empfohlen worden. Abgesehen von den in den Texten erwahnten gibt es heute fur die Behandlung der Zuckerharnruhr eine Anzahl von Arzneien (Drogen), welche in verschiedenen Teilen des Landes in volkstumlichen Gebrauch sind.

Art der Behandlung: Gleiche Teile von Pulvern dieser Drogen werden gemischt im Verhaltnin zur Schwere des Falles und werden in einer Dosis von einem aufgehauften Teeloffel voll mit Kuhbutter morgens und mit naturlichem Honig abends verabreicht, nachdem der Patient seine korperliche Bewegung gehabt hat. Diatetische Einschrankungen sind streng zu befolgen.

Fortschritte: Vor Beginn der Behandlung wird eine Traubenzucker – Toleranzprobe vorgenommen und die Arznei verabreicht, Morgen-Urin und Nacht-Urin werden

taglich gesammelt, und Schatzung der Menge, des spezifischen Gewichts und quantitative Schatzung des Zuckers wird vorgenommen.

Mit der Verabreichung der Arznei beginnen das spezifiische Gewicht des Urins, die entleerte Menge und der Zuckergehalt im Urin mit jedem Tag abzunehmen. Wenn der quantitative Zuckerprozentsatz 1.0 erreicht, wird eine weitere Traubenzucker-Toleranzprobe vorgenommen und der Umfang der verschiedenen Bestandteile wird entsprechend geregelt und das Pulver wird weiter verabreicht, Wenn der Zuckergehalt 0.1% erreicht, wird eine Blutzuckerschatzung vorgenommen und die Bestandteile des Pulvers entsprechend geregelt. Wenn der Harnzucker 0.03 bis 0.08% erreicht, wird die Behandlung mit dem Pulver einen weiteren Monat lang fortgesetzt. Hernach wird der Patient ermutigt, seine Kohlenstoffhydrate in grosserem Umfang einzunehmen, bis er zur normalen Diat zuruckkehrt. Keine weitere Behandlung wird gegeben. Von den auf diese Weise behandelten Fallen ist hier eine Schilderung und Fortschritt von 3 Fallen beigefugt.

Kein Insulin wird verabreicht als Teil der Behandlung.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Gopal Bagh, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
(Sudindien)

Forschungs-Abteilung
Prasident:
G. D. NAIDU.

In-charge of Laboratory:
Dr. B. P. B. NAIDU,
M. D., (Edin) M. Hy.,
D.P.H., D.T.M., (L'POOl).

Beauftragter in Deutschland: Rudolf Schmidtmann,
Stuttgart-Kaltental,
Hohlohweg 12,
Tel. 7 38 59.

HAMORRHOIDEN.

1. Das Pulver ist abends vor dem Abendessen einzunehmen, und zwar in einer Menge entsprechend der Grosse eines Reis-oder Pfefferkorns.

2. Mit Hilfe des silbernen Loffels in dem Flaschchen ist, wie schon erwahnt, eine Menge des Pulvers in der Grosse eines Reis-oder Pfefferkorns (=Loffel gehauft voll) zu nehmen. Dieses Pulver muss mit der Menge von 1/4 Teeloffel Butter vermischt werden, ehe es eingenommen wird.

3. Das Pulver ist auf diese Art 14 Tagelang einzunehmen.

4. Wahrend dieser Zeit sind alkoholische Getranke, Gewurze sowie Geschlechtsverkehr untersagt. Jede schwere Arbeit sollte vermieden werden.

5. Wichtig ist ausserdem, dass der Patient 4 oder 5 Stunden taglich mehr ruht als gewonlich.

6. Nachdem das Pulver regelmassig jeden Tag 14 Tage lang eingenommen wurde, wird sich die Wirkung der Kur nach etwa 2 Monaten einstellen.

7. Im Falle nur wenig oder keine Wirkung eingetreten ist, mussten nochmals 30 Tage lang 2 Flaschchen von diesem Pulver eingenommen werden unter strenger Einhaltung der gegebenen Anweisungen.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Gopal Bagh, Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore / South India.

Research Department
President;
G. D. NAIDU

Incharge of Laboratory:
Dr. B. P. B. NAIDU,
M. D., (Edin) M. Hy.,
D. P. H., D. T. M. (L'pool).

In Germany: Mr. Rudolf Schmidtmann,
Stuttgart-Kaltental,
Hohlohweg 12,
Tel.7 38 59.

PILES or HEMORRHOIDS

1. One rice size or a pepper size quantity of powder is to be taken in the evening, just before dinner.

2. Use the silver spoon in the bottle and take 1 heaped spoon full of powder in quantity as mentioned above. Take 1/4 tea spoon of stiff butter and mix it with the powder, then swallow it.

3. This powder is to be taken in this way for a fortnight.

4. During this time no alcoholic drinks, no spices, no sexual intercourse

allowed. Any hard work should be avoided.

5. It is very important that the patient should rest 4 to 5 hours more per day than usual.

6. After having taken the powder regularly every day for a fortnight, the effect of the cure will show in 2 months time.

7. In case there is only little or no effect, 2 bottles of powder have to be taken again for 30 days, under strict observation of the instructions given.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
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In Germany:
Mr. Rudolf Schmidtmann,
Stuttgart-Kaltental,
Hohlohweg 12,
Tel. 7 38 59.

In England:
c/o Thomas Cook & Son,
Travelling Agents,
London.

LEUCO-DIETIC FOOD

(for Leucorrhoea Patients)

1. *It is very important to ascertain that the patient is not suffering from any other disease at present, before taking the Leuco-Food.*

2. *Any person suffering from Fever, Stomach Pain, Heart Trouble, Headache, Menstruation Trouble or any other troubles must not take this powder.*

3. Take 1 dessert spoon of powder in a tumbler of glass. Pour drinking water up to the brim. Cover it properly. Leave it for 12 hours.

4. Take it half an hour before dinner and have rest until dinner.

5. No spices, no alcoholic drinks, no sexual intercourse allowed.

6. Patients below 25 years of age and very old ones take 1 teaspoon of powder = half the quantity of powder of a dessert spoon.

7. In case any ill effects should come up after the powder has been taken, like vomitting, discomfort in the stomach, dysentery or any other symptoms, the powder should be stopped immediately. Doctor should be asked before any more powder is taken.

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Rudolf Schmidtmann,
Stuttgart-Kaltental,
Hohlohweg 12,
Tel. 7 38 59.

LEUCO-DIATNAHRUNG

(fur Leukorrhea-(Weissfluss) Kranke)

1. *Es ist unbedingt wichtig, festzustellen, dass der kranke im augenblick an keiner anderen krankheit leidet.*

2. *Falls jemand an Fieber, Magenschmerzen, Herzbeschwerden, Kopfweh, Nenstruationsbeschwerden oder irgendwelchen anderen krankheitserscheinungen leidet, darf dieses pulver nicht eingenommen werden.*

3. 1 Dessertloffel voll Pulver ist in ein Wasserglas zu schutten. Dieses muss bis zum Rand mit Trinkwasser gefullt werden. Dann gut abdecken. 12 Stunden stehenlassen.

4. Einzunehmen 1/2 stunde vor dem Nachtessen und anschliessend etwas ruhen (bis zum Nachtessen).

5. Keine Gewurze, keine alkoholischen Getranke, kein Geschlechtsverkehr erlaubt.

6. Kranke unter 25 Jahren und sehr alte Leute nehmen nur die Halfte der oben angegebenen Menge.

7. Im Falle irgendwelche Nebenerscheinungen wie Erbrechen, Magenbeschwerden oder Durchfall nach Einnahme des Pulvers auftreten sollten, muss mit dem Einnehmen des Pulvers sofort aufgehort werden. Ein Arzt ist in diesem Fall zu konsultieren.

Translation

Peter Sommer
in Firma Friedmann & Maier
HALLEIN-Salzburg.

Hallein, 27th February, 1958.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I am glad to inform you that my rheumatic disease in the knee-joint have ceased within shortest time after I have taken the medicine you gave me.

I, therefore, thank you most affectionately and remain.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Peter Sommer.

G—24

Peter SOMMER
in Firma Friedmann & Maier,
HALLEIN-Salzburg.

Hallein, 27, Februar 1958.

Sehr geehrter Herr Naidu!

Ich freue mich, Ihnen mitteilen zu konnen, dass meine rheumatischen Schmerzen im Kniegelenk nach Anwendung des mir von Ihnen ubergebenen Arzneimittels innerhalb kurzester Zeit nachgelassen haben.

Ich mochte Ihnen hiermit meinen herzlichsten Dank aussprechen und verbleibe.

Ihr ergebener,
(Sd.) Peter Sommer.

NATTER

Einspritzpumpen - Pumpenelemente
Dosen - Ventile - Ventilfohrungen

OTTO

Natter - Prazisionsmechanik - Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen

Absender: Otto Natter, Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen, Salzwiesenstr–7
Fernruf 80634/81780

Mr.
G. D. Naidu,
Esslingen am Neckar
at present time in
Hotel Kronenhof

Ihre Nachricht Ihre Zeichen Meine Zeichen Na/ke
Tag 23 1 1958.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

Allow me today to address myself to you with a quite particular request?

One week ago you had the kindness to give me such a black-brown powder for my bad cough which I had to take daily with some butter and bread. I have exactly followed your advice and could just now state as to my greatest pleasure and enjoyment that this kind of medicine did extraordinarily agree with me and stated an important improvement of my suffering. I have nearly totally lost the disagreeable pressure upon my chest which had been so burden and troublesome for me since.

As I could just now state such an excellent effect and result at me I would be highly obliged and grateful to you if you would be kind enough to send me a larger quantity of this excellent medicine against your invoice hereover.

Hoping with pleasure that you will be in the situation to accomplish with my cordial request I tell you all my very best thanks in advance for your kindness and for the troubles you will have with my desire.

I remain, dear Mr. Naidu, with my most cordial greetings.

Sincerely yours forever
Otto Natter
Prazisionsmechanik

Banken: Volksbank Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen 167 - Sodd. Bank A. G. Filiale Feuerbach 1612 - Stadt. Girokasse Stuttgart 2444 – Postscheck Stuttgart 4534.

Übersetzung.

Otto NATTER,

Prazisionsmechanik, Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen

Mr.
G. D. Naidu
Esslingen a. Neckar
at present time in
Hotel Kronenhof.

Sehr geehrter Herr Naidu!

Ich erlaube mir, mich heute mit einer besonderen Bitte an Sie zu wenden.

Vor einer Woche hatten Sie die Freundlichkeit, mir so ein schwarzbraunes Pulver fur meinen hartnackigen Husten zu geben, das ich taglich mit etwas Butter und Brot einehmen sollte. Ich habe Ihren Rat genau befolgt und konnte jetzt zu meiner grossten Freude feststellen, dase diese Medizin mir ausserordentlich zusagte und eine erhebliche Besserung meines Leidens erreicht wurde. Ich habe fast ganz den unangenehmen Druck auf meiner Brust verloren, der mich seither so gequalt hat.

Da ich diesen ausgezeichneten Erfolg bei mir feststellen konnte, ware ich Ihnen

sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mir eine grossere Menge dieser so sehr wirksamen Medizin gegen Berechnung uberlassen konnten.

Ich hoffe gern, dass Sie in der Lage sein werden, meiner Bitte nachzukommen, und ich danke Ihnen im voraus bestens fur Ihre Freundlichkeit und fur Ihre Bemuhungen.

Ich verbleibe mit herzlichen Grussen.

immer Ihr
Otto Natter

True translation of the article published in "Esslinger Zeitung" a German Daily dated 4th March, '58:

The dishes were prepared by an Indian Doctor.

G. D. Naidu bade farewell to his Friends in Esslingen.

G. D. Naidu, the Indian industrial magnate, plant-grower and philosopher of Coimbatore, has left Europe after a seven month's stay. For many people in Esslingen he has become "somebody important" in the last weeks and months. This is partly due to his speeches on his remedies for diabetes, leucorrhoea and piles, invented by researches and produced in his laboratories.

Shortly before he left, he was invited by his friends in Esslingen to a farewell party, during which one well-known and famous doctor in India and who is the head of his hospital, prepared and served Indian meals. They consisted mainly of rice, honey, fruits, nuts and spices. On a bitter meal followed a sweet one and finally a rice dish was given,

which was so hot spiced that a burning sensation was created, not only on the tongue but also on the lips. "This is very healthy" remarked Mr. Naidu and the present German Doctors did shake their heads in consent. However after eating half a banana this burning sensation disappeared.

Then Mr. G. D. Naidu rendered a speech and as an Indian he emphasized the importance of friendship with Germany. He also mentioned shortly the remedies discovered and produced by him and added that young German medical-men should come to India in order to get acquainted with the remedies known over there only. He too encouraged a German manufacturer who was present, to come to India and to erect a factory there – as already done by many other important German firms. "And" – smilingly he added – "in case of war, which you Europeans start every 20 to 30 years, you are rather out of danger and you will safeguard your property".

Naidu did talk like a friend to friends. He made his conclusions out of the experiences gathered all over the world and by which his audience was greatly impressed.

When Naidu arrived here from India, he and his six followers brought along with

them some cases full with souvenir gifts from India. In the course of the last months the cases became empty. However smoke strikes of sandelwood ("Uthubatti") were still available and promptly distributed. These perfumed sticks spread a strange and sweet atmosphere and the experts said "This is good for breathing and in India this is a means of protection against flies and insects." Again many photos were taken and G. D. Naidu mentioned that he has taken his 5,600th picture to-night in the last several months.

Before the party was broken up, Naidu introduced his young fellow country-men who study in Berlin, Munich and other German towns in order to get experiences for their future jobs in India.

With hearty words every one parted from this great Indian, who cannot be matched by anybody by his simple and discreat manners and who has no equal in his versality of thinking and creative working power.

Esslinger Keitung, 4. Marz 1958:

Die Speisen bereitete ein indischer Artz

G. D. Naidu verabschiedete sich von seinen Esslinger Freunden.

G. D. Naidu, der indische Grossunternehmer, Pfianzenzuchter und Philosoph aus Coimbatore, hat Europa nach siebenmonatigem Aufenthalt verlassen. Vielen Esslingern ist er in den letzten Wochen und Monaten zu einem Begriff geworden. Nicht zuletzt durch seine Vortrage uber die von ihm entdeckten und produzierten Heilmittel gegen die Zuckerkrankheit, den Weissfiuss und Hamorrhoiden.

Kurz vor seiner Abfahrt lud er seine Freunde in Esslingen zu einem Abschiedsmahl ein, fur das der ihn begleitende, in Indien bekannte und beruhmte Arzt, es ist der Leiter eines von Naidu geschaffenen Krankenhauses, indische Speisen zubereitete und servierte. Es waren Gerichte aus Reis, Gries, Honig, Fruchten, Nussen und Gewurzen. Auf Bitter folgte Suss, und zum Abschluss ass man ein Reisgericht mit so scharfen Gewurzen, dass nicht nur die Zunge, sondern auch die Lippen brannten. "Das ist sehr gesund", meinte Mister Naidu,

und die anwesenden deutschen Aerzte nickten zustfmmend. Schon der Genuss einer halben Banane beseitgte das Brennen.

Dann stand G. D. Naidu auf und warb als Inder um die deutsche Freundschaft. Er ging dabei kurz auf die von ihm entdeckten und hergestellten Heilmittel ein und sagte, es sollten junge deutsche Aerzte nach Indien kommen, um moglichst viele der nur dort bekannten Heilmittel kennenzulernen. Einen anwesenden deutschen Unternehmer forderte er auf, doch nun auch eine Fabrik in Indien zu bauen, so wie das bereits andere grosse deutsche Firmen tun wurden. „Und", fugte er lachelnd hinzu, „im Falle eines Krieges, den die Europaer ja erfahrungsgemass alle 20 bis 30 Jahre veranstalten, sind Sie dann ziemlich weit ausserhalb des Geschehens und erhalten sich Ihre Werte."

Naidu redete wie ein Freund zu Freunden. Aus seinen in der ganzen Welt gesammelten Erfahrungen zog er das Fazit und vieles war dabei, das seine Zuhorer zu ernstem Nachdenken veranlasste.

Als Naidu von Indien kam, hatten er unn seine sechs Begleiter mehrere Kisten voll Andenken an ihre indische Heimat bei

sich. Im Laufe der letzten Monate sind die Kisteu leer geworden. Aber Rauchstabchen aus Sandelholz waren noch da, und diese wurden nun verteilt und zum Teil auch gleich angezundet. Die mit atherischem Oel getrankten Stabchen verbreiten einen eigenartigen susslichen Duft, „fur die Atmung sehr bekommlich und in Indien auch ein beliebtes Schutzmittel vor Fliegen und Insekten", erklarten die Sachverstandigen. Es wurde auch wieder viel fotografiert, wobei G. D. Naidu bekanntgab, dass br an diesem, Abend nun seine 5600. Aufnahme in den letzten sieben Monaten gemacht habe.

Ehe man auseinanderging, stellte Naidu noch eine Anzahl junger Landsleute vor, die auf seine Kosten in Berlin, Munchen und anderen deutschen Stadten studieren, um von dem in Deutschland Gelernten moglichst viel in der eigenen Heimat verwerten zu konnen. – Man schied mit herzlichen Worten von diesem grossen Inder, der in seinem einfachen, bescheidenen Auftreten von niemandem zu ubertreffen ist, aber an gedanklicher Vielseitigkeit und an schopferischer Arbeitskraft seinesgleichen sucht.

To

Dr. G. D. Naidu,
Industrial Labour Welfare Association Limited,
Coimbatore, India.

c/o Mr. Rudolf Schmidtmann, Stuttgart-Kaltental,
Hohlohweg 12, West Germany. Phone: 73859

c/o Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., Berkley Street, Piccadilly,
London W. 1.

In-charge of Laboratory:

Dr. B. P. B. Naidu,
M. D. (Edin), M. Hy., D. P. H., D. T. M. (L'Pool).

Dr. M. Shanmugavelu, H. P. I. M.
Formerly Lecturer, Government College of Integrated Medicine, Madras.
Member,
Central Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.
Research Officer,
Siddha Research Lab, Coimbatore.

Fragebogen (Zucker)
Questionary (Diabetes)

(Vom Arzt auszufullen)
(To be filled in by the Doctor)

1 Name und gegenwartige Anschrift
Name and present address

2 Geburtsort und - datum
Birthplace and date

3 Gewicht
Weight

4 Grosse
Height

5 Schulbesuch, Studium? wann abgeschlossen?
Educational subject? Up to what year?

6 Falls verheiratet, Heiratsdatum?
If married, what date?

7 Geburtsdatum der Sohne?
Dates of birth of sons?

8 Gebrutsdatum der Tochter?
Dates of birth of daughters?

9 Wann wurde zuerst Zucker festgestellt?
When was sugar found out?

10 Damaliger Urinzucker in %?
Percentage in urine at that time?

11 Damaliger Blutzucker in %?
Percentage in blood at that time?

12 Jetziger Urinzucker in %?
Percentage in urine now?

13 Jetziger Blutzucker in %?
Percentage in blood now?

14 Wieviel Insulin wurde damals verordnet?
If insulin was prescribed how much?

15 Von wann ab?
From when?

16 Wieviel insulin wird jeizt gespritzt?
How much insulin is injected now?

19 Waren Sie von sonstigen Leiden befallen und von wann bis wann?

Suffered from any other diseases and when?

20 Hauptnahrungsmittel vor Ausbruch der Zuckerkrankheit?

General food before diabetes?

21 Welche Diat halten Sie zur Zeit ein?
What food now?

22 Jetziger Beruf?
In what work engaged?

23 Kann ein Berufswechsel vorgenommen werden?

Can work be changed?

24 Kann mit der Arbeit 6 Wochen oder langer ausgesetzt werden?

Can work be stopped for 6 weeks or longer?

25 Wieviel Stunden arbeiteten Sie dine Ermudung vor Auftreten des Zuckers?

How many hours could you work without getting tired before sugar was found?

26 Wieviel Stunden arbeite Sie jetzt ohne Ermudung?

How many hours can you work now without getting tired ?

27 Wie oft haben Sie vor Auftreten des Zuckers Urin gelassen (a) tags, (b) nachts?

How many times did you pass urine before sugar was found (a) in day time (b) during night?

28 Wie oft jetzt (a) tags, (b) nachts?
How many times now (a) in day time, (b) during night?

29 Wie oft am Tage nehmen Sie Flussigkeit zu sich und welche Gesamtmenge?

How many times a day do you take water or drinks and how much a day?

30 Weitere Bemerkungen, Komplikationen oder Einzelheiten?

Other remarks, complications or particulars?

Bitte in Druckbuchstaben schreiben
Please write in block letters.

தமிழ்நாடு சித்த வைத்திய மாநாடு

1951-ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 25, 26-ம் தேதிகளில் கோயமுத்தூர் "கோபால் பாக்கில்" நடைபெற்ற தமிழ்நாடு சித்த வைத்திய மாநாட்டின்போது

திருவாளர் G. D. Naidu அவர்களுக்கு

கோபால் பாக், அவினாசி ரோடு, கோயமுத்தூர்.

இவரது சித்த வைத்தியத்தின் ஆற்றல், அனுபவம், மருந்துகளின் உயர்ந்த செய் முறைகள், நோய் நிதானிப்பு இவைகளின் தன்மைகளை அறிந்து ஆராய்ச்சிக் குழுவினரால் "சித்த வைத்திய ஆராய்ச்சி பேராசிரியர்" என்ற பட்டம் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வழங்கப்பட்டது.

சங்கத் தலைவர். ஆராய்ச்சிக் குழுத் தலைவர். மாநாட்டுத் தலைவர்.

26th
EXHIBITION
OF
INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, ARTS ETC.,
Under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Assn., Ltd.,
MADRAS:

1953 - 1954.

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JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES:

B. M. YOUSUF SAIT FAIZ

D. DAIVASIGAMONY MUDALIAR, F.C.I.

This Certificate of merit is awarded to

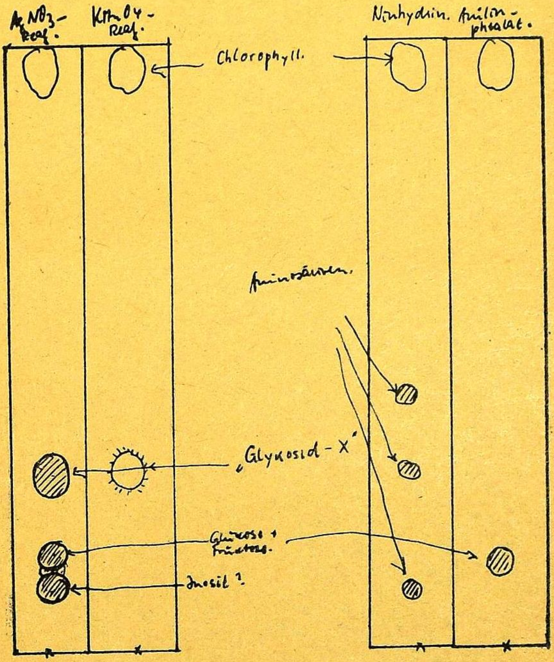
MR. **G. D. NAIDU,** PRESIDENT. Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., Coimbatore *for the excellence of* **U. M. S. LEUCORRHOEA CURE MEDICINE**

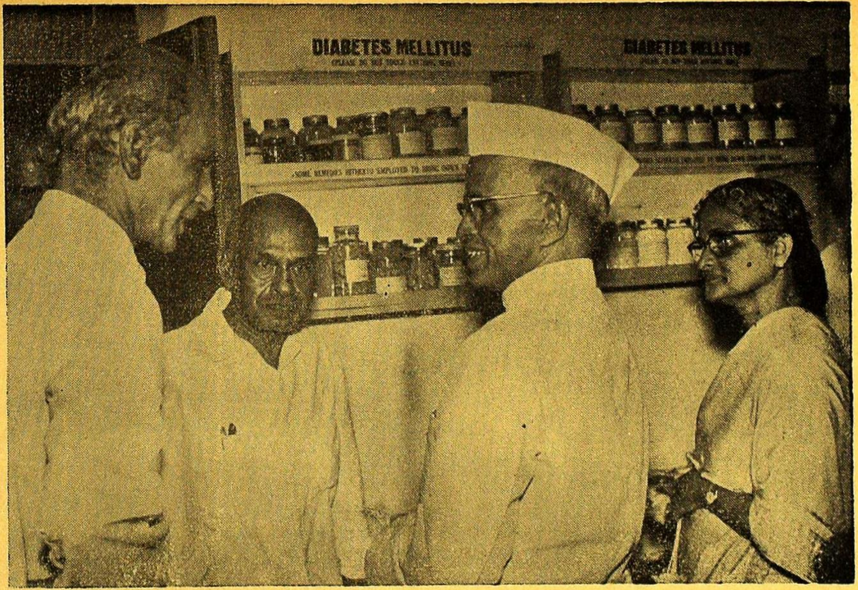
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
THE SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION LIMITED,
MADRAS.

30 JAN 1954

President,
THE SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION LIMITED,
MADRAS.

PC der indischen Droge von Mr. Naidu.





Visit of His Excellency Shri A. J. John, Governor of Madras
to our Bacteriology Section on 8—5—57.
L-R: Mr. G. D. Naidu, Dr. B P. B. Naidu, H. E. Shri A. J. John and Mrs. John.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,

"GOPAL BAGH"

Avanashi Road, **Coimbatore.**

Phone: 40 Grams: "ILWA"

RESEARCH LABORATORY,

(INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANTS)

President:
G. D. NAIDU,
Address in Europe:
Phone: 73859
C/o Mr. RUDOLF SCHMIDTMANN,
stuttgart-Kaltental,
Maisenweg—12,
WEST-GERMANY.

In-charge:
Dr. B. P. B. Naidu,
M. D., (Edin) M. Hy., D. P. H.,
D. T. M. (L'Pool)

Antiquity:

Diabetes Mellitus ("Madhu-Meha") in India, is a disease of **very great antiquity**; it is known to have been prevailing, even before the period of Rig veda (3500 years). In ancient texts on the Indigenous System of Medicine, this disease has been recognized as a distinct clinical entity with all the signs and symptoms, with which we are now familiar. While the ancients drew attention to the sweetness of diabetic urine, it was only in 1670 (A. D.) that Thomas Willis, an English physician, noted first, the characteristic sweet taste of diabetic urine. The ancients like the modern physicians held that the disease once

established in the body is incurable; but they held that the disease in its early stage can be cured and that when advanced, it could be completely controlled by restricted and regulated diet, by judicious exercise and by proper medicine. For the control of diabetes, they have recommended over 100 indigenous drugs to be administered in varying numbers and in varying proportions. Even to-day, some of these drugs enjoy reputation as cures, in many parts of India, by the lay public. There are also some Ayurvedic pharmacies advertising cures by drugs, for diabetes now.

What is Diabetes Mellitus?

Diabetes Mellitus is a disease in which the carbohydrate metabolism is disturbed, due to the diminished function of the pancreas. It is stated that over 10 per cent of the population in India suffer from this disease, or are prone to acquire it. More persons suffer in place like Bengal and South India than in other parts of India.

What are the causes?

Causes of diabetes are many; some are still unknown; among the known causes, apart from pancreatic deficiency, disfunctioning of the internal secreting glands play a part.

What are the characteristics?

The disease is characterised by polyurea, presence of sugar in urine, (Glycosuria), presence of excessive sugar in blood (hyperglycemia), wasting, thirst, etc. which continue to progress uutil the patient dies from complications, (acute or chronic).

What is the treatment?

Apart from dietetic regulations, treatment consists of injections of Insulin (by allopathic physicians) since 1922. These injections cause great pain; a doctor is necessary to regulate the dose of insulin according to the severity of the case and the presence of complications. Further, insulin must be employed throughout the life of the patient to keep the disease under control and to maintain health. Insulin injection only replaces what is lacking in the body at that time. Oral medication in the form of tablets made in Germany are now being introduced into the country. It is too early to evaluate their effect.

Our own interest in diabetes has started after seeing a patient recover from a serious complication of this disease, by the administration of a powder composed of three Indigenous drugs.

From our researches extending over six years, we have prepared a powder consisting of parts (roots, barks, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits) of ten medicinal plants, all growing in this part of the country and all employed as articles of food in common use. They are perfectly harmless; but to make sure that the combination in our powder, is also harmless we have administered it, to the healthy and also to those suffering from minor ailments. The latter have reported that they were better from the use of the powder, because some of the ingredients used in the powder are also employed by indigenous practitioners as tonics. We have administered this powder under our direct supervision to many patients and have not noted any toxic or side effects. Therefore, we can definitely say, that it is nontoxic and has no side-effects.

The recommended dose of this powder is one desert spoonful to be taken morning and evening on an empty stomach in butter yogurt or butter milk or skimmed milk or sour milk or honey; and the treatment is to be continued for 6 to 8 weeks and in some courses 6 months or longer, according to patient's response. We have recorded the effect of this powder on Glycosuria and Hyperglycemia in the diabetics.

Instruction for using our Dia-Dietic food :

Before undergoing treatment with our powder, the patient must have a Glucose Tolerance Test done at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor or at similar places. Based on this report the contents of the powder are mixed and treatment commenced. The treatment is usually continued for 6 to 8 weeks, during which time repeated examinations of urine and blood are made, and the diet adjusted, if need be. As a rule, at the end of 6 to 8 weeks' treatment, there is no glycosuria by Benedict's test and almost normal blood sugar level; until this is reached, the patient is kept under treatment. When the results of treatment seem satisfactory, the patient is again sent to the Institute, for another Glucose Tolerance Test; if the report is satisfactory, he is asked to discontinue further treatment and to go slowly and gradually to normal diet in about 3 to 4 months. Of the cases so far treated, we have evidence to show that the effect of treatment lasts for a period varying from 12 to 24 months. Three of our treated patients have reported at the end of these periods that there was a slight trace of sugar appearing in the urine. These have been given a second course of treatment of six weeks and sent out, when the blood sugar and urine were normal. How long the second course of treatment will carry them

through, it is not now possible to state. Diet is next in importance. But the diabetic in India has a very wide range of food stuffs to select from to suit his restricted and regulated diet. Among the grains wheat, barley, oats and ragi are permitted; no rice is allowed until very late in the treatment. Among the pulses, lentils, green gram, Bengal gram are allowed; no Black gram is allowed. Among the vegetables, brinjals (tender), lady's-finger, drumstick, runner beans, french beans, cabbages, cauliflower, cucumber, bitter gourd, ribbed gourd etc. are allowed, but no pumpkin, and tubers of any kind. Among greens all kinds of edible greens are allowed. Of the milk products, skimmed milk, butter milk and cheese are allowed but no curds; butter only in very moderate quantity. All articles of food can be boiled, baked, and steamed but not fried either in oil or animal fat. The diabetic is advised to limit oil and fat to the least extent. For the non-vegetarians, mutton (goat's), brain, kidneys and liver are allowed in small quantity. Here also no oil or fat to be used in the cooking. Eggs, one a day, half boiled is permitted. Among fruits Jumboo, Gauva, Papaya, Orange, Tomato are allowed; Plantain, (ripe) one a day, is allowed to be eaten before retiring to bed. With such a wide and varied article for the diabetic to choose

from, it is needless to say that what should be aimed at as a diabetic diet is, its palatability and appetising character. It is a matter of very great importance to observe that **the quantity of food taken at each meal must be very limited in quantity,** so that what is eaten is easily digested within three hours of partaking.

General.

Diet chosen must be palatable and appetising and of a very limited quantity. At the beginning, the meal must be light and easily digested.

He must take exercise (walking) both morning and evening and avoid all violent and vigorous exercise. He must take as much rest as possible during the treatment.

He must keep to regular hours as regards food, exercise, sleep etc.

He must avoid alcohol and sexual intercourse and mental worry and anxiety.

DIET (for Western Countries).

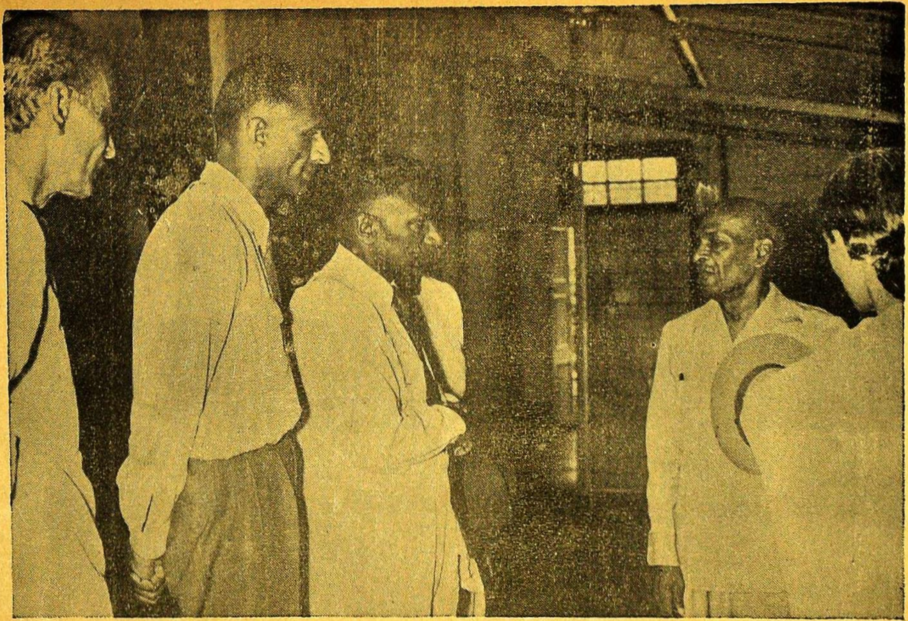
Dietetic restriction to a diabetic are much the same as is prescribed to those taking Insulin, only with this difference, that it should be **less liberal and more limited** during the period under treatment with our powder.

Variety is the essence of a successful diabetic diet; choice of articles of diet must be as many as they are varied.

Meat: white meats like fish, fowl; Vegetable: fresh green vegetables taken in abundance (steamed and not boiled); Eggs are best limited to one a day; Fruits like pomegranates, lemons, oranges, tomatoes in very moderate quantities; Cereals like Oatmeal, Barley; Sugars; saccharine and sugar of milk (lactose); Spices in very great moderation; Drinks: skimmed milk, boiled, cooled and taken tepid in moderate quantities. Fasting from solid foods twice a month at fortnightly intervals; barley water, fruit juices and skimmed milk in moderation; weak tea and coffee with small quantity of milk added and no sugar but saccharine to sweeten. Vitamin C containing vegetable such as cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, parsley, turnip tops, water cress; liberal helping daily of green vegetables (especially raw) such as salad with no dressing is advised.

Those who desire to undergo treatment for diabetes must fil in the accompanying form and send it to the address in the front page.

Foreign Diabeties: Questionnaire perfectly to be filled up by his doctor.



Visit of Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh to the Bacteriology Section on 19—4—57.

L-R: Mr. G. D. Naidu, Mr. J. M. Shrinagesh, Mg. Director, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh, Retd. Chief of Staff, Indian Army and Dr. B. P. B. Naidu.

Dia-Dietic Food.

Special instructions for Diabetic *patients below 40 years* of age and for *youngsters*, and also for cases *where heavy insulin is taken.*

Before Dia-Food is taken, the patient must have taken the percentage of sugar in blood and urine. (Have a Glucose Tolerance Test done). Then the Dia-Food has to be taken as follows: 1 table spoon in the morning before breakfast, and 1 table spoon in the evening before dinner, and has to be mixed with 1 table spoon of yogurt or butter milk. (to be taken ½ hour before meal). Usual insulin injections and other diet have to be continued.

After 1 week, take again a blood sugar count. In case the sugar content is reduced, the quantity of insulin injection should be reduced by about 5 units or so from the quantity so far taken regularly. After a week's time, urine and blood sugar count should be made again. If the sugar still has reduced, the quantity of insulin has to be reduced by about 5 units or so again.

Like this, take sugar counts every week and reduce the insulin as above.

As soon as the sugar has been reduced to that extent that no more insulin has to be taken, the Dia-Food should be taken for

about another 6 months. Then the cure may be completed. After an interval of three months, again take this Dia-Food for 6 weeks. Then again stop for 3 months, and afterwards continue again to take Dia-Food for another six weeks. Then the cure is completed.

When you take first the Dia-food for 1 or 2 weeks and the sugar has not been reduced during this time in urine or blood, or in both, again continue for 1 week more. If after this time the sugar is still not reduced, the Dia-Food is no good for that body. In this case it would be necessary to seek for another medicine in India.

N. B : When you reduce insulin at any time and if you feel any discomfort, then the insulin must not be reduced, for some weeks. After the sugar is completely reduced, then insulin may be reduced gradually. In the first 3 or 4 weeks time by taking this Dia-Food, if you feel any discomfort in stomach or elsewhere, then no more Dia-Food must be taken.

All other instruction given in general must be strictly followed.

This applies for youngsters and for very heavy diabetic patients who are injecting large quantities of insulin.

Effect of treatment with diabetic powder on Glycosuria.

Mr. K. V. Rao (History)
Duration of disease: 7 years
Per cent of sugar in urine: $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
Complaint: Weakness, want of energy
Treatment: Insulin

Urine Examination Results.

An illustrative case of a diabetic under treatment.

Date	Specific Gravity	Sugar Percent
Blood Sugar 282.6%		
29—7-52	1035	2.125
31—7-52	1025	3.1
1—8-52	1025	3.0
Treatment commenced		
2—8-52	1022	2.0
3—8-52	1030	3.6
4—8-52	1030	3.3
5—8-52	1023	1.35
7—8-52	1030	2.0
Blood Sugar 363.7%		
9—8-52	1026	2.0
10—8-52	1030	0.975
11—8-52	1030	2.2
12—8-52	1025	1.48
13—8-52	1025	1.25
14—8-52	1030	2.8
15—8-52	1025	1.8
16—8-52	1025	1.41
17—8-52	1030	4.41
18—8-52	1030	1.25
19—8-52	1025	1.3
20—8-52	1030	0.85
21—8-52	1030	1.00
22—8-52	1020	0.62
23—8-52	1022	0.54
24—8-52	1022	0.52
25—8-52	1030	1.17
26—8-52	1025	0.60
27—8-52	1030	0.71
28—8-52	1028	0.47
29—8-52	1028	0.48

Date	Specific Gravity	Sugar Percent	Date	Specific Gravity	Sugar Percent
Blood Sugar 214%			21—9-52	1030	0.5
30—8-52	1030	0.416	22—9-52	1025	0.416
31—8-52	1030	0.2	23—9-52	1020	0.4
1—9-52	1028	0.5	7-11-52		½ to 1%
2—9-52	1028	0.43	"Energy has returned"		
11—9-52	(0.5 to 0.8)				

"The overall progress in one month is that the sugar content in the urine has been reduced from the high 3.6% on 3—8—52 to 0.48 on 29—8—52. The progress is good."

"In spite of the stress and the strain of travel and occasional deviations from diet, the sugar content in the urine did not get disturbed from what it was on 2nd September, when I started out. From my point of view the position is excellent." 24-9-'52.

"I have got my urine tested and it is varying between ⅛ to 1%; some energy has returned" 7-11-'52 — Patient.

Mr. M. G. V. N. (History) Age: 45

Duration of the disease: 8 years.

Per cent of sugar in urine: 3%

Complaint: Thirst, Polyuria, Glycosuria.

Treatment: Diet, Insulin; Ayurvedic powder advertised.

Family history: Mother a diabetic, died at age of 52. Maternal uncle also a diabetic; maternal grand uncle and his father also diabetics.

"Treatment with Diet".

Glucose Tolerance: 20—8—52.

Fasting	155 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	285
1 ,,	320
1½ ,,	285
2 ,,	250

"Treatment with Insulin"

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 12—1—54.

Fasting	154.9 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	218.3
1 ,,	238.0
1½ ,,	218.3
2 ,,	211.3
2½ ,,	178.8

"Treatment with Diabetic Powder' 17—1—54.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 23—2—54.

Fasting	124.7 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	180.5
1 ,,	180.7
1½ ,,	150.7
2 ,,	105.2
2½ ,,	101.3

Regular treatment discontinued.

M. G. V. N. Camp: Trivandrum, May, 8, 1954.

"........ I regret to inform you that for the last two weeks I was on tour and was not able to keep a regular record as before. Still I was examining the urine as often as possible and am glad to inform you that it never went above 0.08% at any time. I am now taking the medicine once in 5 days and have increased the carbo-hydrates a little. Otherwise my diet is as before. Occasionally I am taking my tea and coffee with little sugar also. I am keeping quite fit and have no complaints".

Public Health Laboratory,
Trivandrum: 21—5—'54.

To

Sub: Examination of blood for sugar estimation.

Ref: Received...........

No. Patient: V. N.

Result:	Blood Sugar before breakfast		140 mg%
	,, after (2 hours)	,,	150 mg%

Urine: Sugar nil in both specimens.

M. G. V. N. Camp: Trivandrum,
24—5—'54.

"........Although I was not testing my urine as before, I have been testing the same as often as possible at home as well as by the Public Health Laboratory. The percentage of sugar has never gone above .08%. The Laboratory has always told me that it is negligible for estimation. I have taken the blood test and am enclosing herewith the result for your information. I am keeping on my diet as usual except that I have increased my carbohydrates a little".

Note: This patient after a laps of two years, after treatment during which time he has been mostly on normal diet has now started to have traces of sugar in urine. And he is now having a second course of treatment with our diabetic powder.

Blood Sugar test, Trivandrum,

	21—5—54	18—7—55
Before breakfast	140 mg%	180 mg%
2 hrs. after breakfast	150	220

The patient found sugar appearing in urine in the beginning of 1956.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Trivandrum, 2—5—56.

Fasting	140 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	205
1 ,,	270
1½ ,,	250
2 ,,	195

Treatment with powder, 24—6—56.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor 19—10—'56.

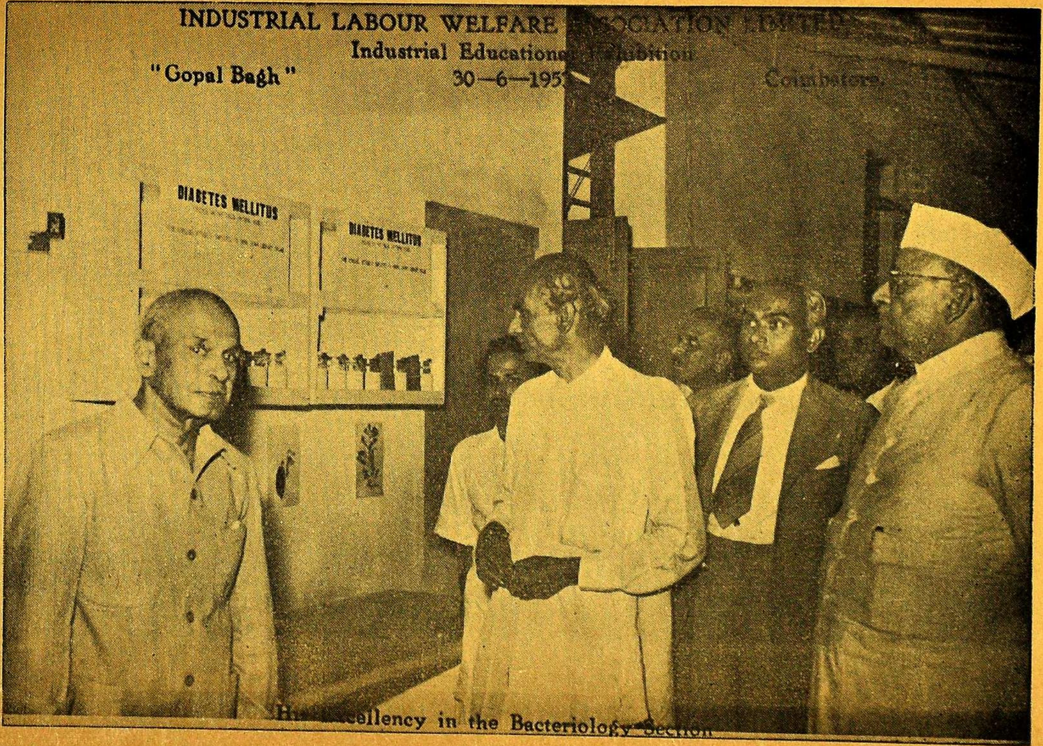
Fasting	100 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	160
1 ,,	143
1½ ,,	136
2 ,,	120
2½ ,,	93

"Since my last blood test in October 1956, I am not taking any medicine as instructed by you. I am having qualitative test of my urine done frequently and I am extremely glad to report that there is only a very little trace of sugar in the urine and I think that if I do a quantitative test it

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR WELFARE ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Industrial Educational Exhibition

"Gopal Bagh" 30—6—195 Coimbatore.



His Excellency in the Bacteriology Section

may be below 0.1%. I have made a little relaxation in the diet also. Occasionally I am taking a little rice, potato etc. and I am feeling better now. I am having my walking exercise very regularly. But my weight has increased by about 4 pounds to 148 lbs. since last two months."

On the 17th treatment was commenced. Medicine was given morning and evening.

	M. U. %
17th Jan.	1.54
18th	0.83
19th	0.58
20th	0.3
21st	0.27

Day Urine

22–1	20	1025	0.3	4–2	20	1021	0.164
23	14	1020	0.23	5	20	1018	0.164
24	22	1023	0.144	6	20	1018	0.14
25	14	1020	0.15	7	22	1018	0.135
26	22	1015	0.11	8	20	1018	0.13
27	12	1022	0.39	9	30	1014	0.14
28	16	1018	0.2	10	22	1012	0.11
29	16	1028	0.22	11	16	1020	0.15
30	14	1025	0.15	12	12	1014	0.17
31	14	1024	0.157	13	10	1023	0.125
				14	28	1016	0.08
1–2	16	1021	0.245	15	11	1024	0.105
2	22	1010	0.15	16	18	1014	0.09
3	20	1012	0.14	17	22	1014	0.946

Medicine given once daily

18-2	16	1018	0.1
19	14	1020	0.17
20	13	1022	0.14
21	60	1014	0.07
22	10	1012	0.2
24	13	1022	0.06
25	24	1014	0.068
26	22	1014	0.055
27	20	1022	0.11
28	13	1016	0.1
1-3	25	1010	0.1
2	15	1022	0.16
3	32	1016	0.09
4	15	1018	0.12
5	24	1014	0.13
6	20	1022	0.2
8	10	1026	0.18
9	20	1010	0.05
10	20	1016	0.12
11	20	1018	0.11
12	18	1018	0.12
13	12	1022	0.12
14	30	1016	0.
15	16	1020	0.1
16	22	1010	0.08
17	24	1016	0.07
18		1010	0.08

19-3	28	1010	0.06
20	25	1012	0.07
22	16	1024	0.06
23	14	1020	0.1
24	26	1010	0.06
25	26	1010	0.07
26	22	1010	0.07
27	20	1010	0.07
28	28	1014	0.02
29	20	1016	0.08
30	16	1010	0.05
31	16	1010	0.07
1-4	16		
2	20	1010	0.07
3	14	1014	0.06
4	12	1026	0.05
5	13		0.05
6	14		0.08
7	17		0.05
8	10		
9	ill		
10	ill		
11	10	ill	0.09
12	14		
13	16		0.05
14	14		0.07

Patient left for a holiday.

Mr. T. A. N. R. (History)

Age 54

Duration of disease : 8 years

Percent of Sugar in urine : $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3

Complaint : Weakness, lethargy

Treatment : "Diametin" tablets with no appreciable benefit. Insulin injections; no restriction of diet except the use of saccharine in drinks.

Father died of diabetic coma; uncle was also a diabetic.

Glucose Tolerance Test done on 26—4—'54 at Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

Interval	Blood Sugar (mgms. percent)	Urine Sugar (Gms. percent)
Fasting	121.5	Trace
$\frac{1}{2}$ hour after 50 Gms. glucose	177.2	Trace
1 ,, ,, ,,	177.2	Trace
$1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, ,,	210.1	0.6
2 ,, ,, ,,	212.6	0.7
$2\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, ,,	230.4	1.0

Treatment started on 3rd May, '54

Day Urine

Date	Oz.	S. Gr.	%S.	Date	Oz.	S. Gr.	%S.
3-5	39	1013	0.55	22-5	41	1010	0.06
4	36	1007	0.3	23	36	1010	0.06
5	30	1012	0.22	24	30	1005	0.04
6	30	1012	0.21	25	44	1010	0.06
7	28	1012	0.2	26	27	1012	0.06
8	26	1013	0.26	27	27	1010	0.05
9	32	1013	0 23	28	46	1012	0.05
10	27	1010	0.23	29	34	1012	0.1
11	31½	1008	0.16	30	36	1012	0.06
12	27	1017	0.2	31	27	1012	0.2
13	37	1009	0.13	1-6	42½	1006	0.03
14	22	1017	0.1	2	45	1005	0.04
15	33½	1008	0.09	3	36	1010	0.05
16	52	1001	0.1	4	69	1006	0.2
17	49½	1006	0.106	5	49	1008	0.03
18	28	1012	0.1	6	40	1010	0.04
19	40	1009	0.11	7	34½	1014	0.07
20	39	1010	0.105	8	35	1001	0.065
21	45	1008	0.05				

Since the 9th June, 1954, the patient has been out of station frequently; hence no daily estimation of urine could be made. But as his urinary sugar continues to be between 0.03 and 0.07, he is now allowed to take a more liberal carbo-hydrate diet and to restrict the taking of medicine daily.

On the 27th June, he has reported that he is keeping good health and he is feeling quite fit.

"I was away from headquarters from 20-6-54 to 25-6-54 and again from 3-7-54 to 15-7-54 and 21-7-54 to 25-7-54. During these periods of my absence from headquarters, I could not be strict with instructions of diet which I was observing earlier while taking your medicine, and had to take rice diet partly on some days; still I find that sugar in urine has not gone up. I thank you very much for the medicine given by you which has brought down sugar in my urine to about nil".

"After taking a course of treatment I feel distinctly better in health and my appetite seem to be normal. The feeling of seriousness and exhaustion which I had before due apparently to the presence of sugar in urine has now disappeared".

NOTE: This patient after a lapse of three years, has started to have sugar in urine varying from 0.5 to 2 percent. He has asked for a second course of treatment - Till now he has been on normal diet with no restriction of any kind.

A case in which treatment was no completed.

Mr. T. C. D., Bombay. Age: 52

First sugar in urine noticed in 1950.

Glucose Tolerance Test, 8—10—55.

Fasting	142	mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	222.0	
1 ,,	262.0	
1½ ,,	275.0	
2 ,,	210.0	

Treatment with " Insulin "

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 11—6—56.

Fasting	133.0	mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	190.4	
1 ,,	292.0	
1½ ,,	311.0	
2 ,,	273.0	
2½ ,,	190.4	

" Treatment with Powder " 12—6—56.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 25—6—56.

Fasting	125.0	mg%
½ hr. after Cl.	199.9	
1 ,,	275.0	
1 ,,	243.7	
2 ,,	106.2	
2½ ,,	143.7	

He left for Bombay after 12 days of treatment.

A case in which treatment was not completed.

Mr. J. K. A. Age: 58

Duration of the disease: 6 years

Sugar in urine 3% "Insulin"

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 26—4—56.

Fasting	314.3 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	377.1
1 ,,	445.6
1½ ,,	411.2
2 ,,	400.0
2½ ,,	388.5

"Treatment with Powder" 16—6—56.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 17—7—56.

Fasting	177.0 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	255.7
1 ,,	281.9
1½ ,,	295.0
2 ,,	321.2
2½ ,,	228.5

He left Coimbatore to celebrate Bakhrid.

K. A. Sahib Kombai,
2—5—58.

"After taking the medicine under your care, it is noted in Coonoor test that there is no sugar in urine, but there is still some sugar in blood. If that also changes, I hope there will be complete cure. Having left Coimbatore and discontinued your treatment, due to Bakrid. I am now taking insulin Novo twice a week. In spite of taking insulin, due

to the swelling in the leg I am not able to walk. I regret to inform you that I am not able to come immediately for treatment due to important building construction work, which will last for a month. After completion of the work, I shall go over there for treatment".

Fronk Father A Age 50

Duration of the disease: $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

From sugar in urine, doctor said, he was highly diabetic. "Insulin" from 24—11—55.

Glucose Tolerance Test, G. H., Coimbatore, 20—6—56.

Fasting	140 mg%	
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after Gl.	160	
1 ,,	180	Patient stated that the examination and times of taking blood were not as stated in the report.
$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	190	
2 ,,	170	

"Treatment with Diabetic Powder" from 21—6—56.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 8—8—56.

Fasting	83.6 mg%
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after Gl.	162.0
1 ,,	195.6
$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	201.2
2 ,,	167.2
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	117.2

At the end of 6 weeks, on 8—8—'56 I had a Glucose Tolerance Test done in the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor with the following result :-

	B	U
Fasting	83.6	nil.
½ hr.	162.0	nil.
1 hr.	195.6	nil.
1½ hrs.	201.2	nil.
2 hrs.	167.2	nil.
2½ hrs.	117.2	nil.

Once again I thank Dr. Naidu because, by the diabetic powder, by the grace of God I am now very well and active for my daily work ".

12—11—'57

I am going on well and no sugar found in the urine till now. Quite fit for my work. I pray specially for your health. Thanking you in earnest and wishing you a long life " ad multos annos ".

I beg to remain
yours most lovingly
(Sd.) Fr. A. N. Corde Jesu O.C.O.M.

Effect of treatment with Diabetic Powder on Hyperglycemia.

Rev. Father H. J. P. (History)
Duration: December 1941
Per cent sugar in urine: 2

Complaint: at T. B. Sanitorium, trace of sugar was found in urine.

Treatment: In August 1954 took Insulin continuously - even now taking 40 units daily.

Glucose Tolerance Test, G. H., Coimbatore —7—55.

Fasting	200 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	210
1 ,,	220
1½ ,,	220
2 ,,	240
2½ ,,	260

Glucose Tolerance Test, G. H., Coimbatore 16—6—56.

Fasting	190 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	200
1 ,,	220
1½ ,,	210
2 ,,	210

"Treatment with Powder" from 22-6-56.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 28—8—56.

Fasting	121.7 mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	231.8
1 ,,	240.8
1½ ,,	243.4
2 ,,	191.2
2½ ,,	150.7

The patient was advised to continue the treatment and to report at intervals.

From Rev. Father H. J. P.

To Mr. G. D. Naidu,
President,
The Industrial Labour Welfare
Association Ltd., Coimbatore.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I wish to offer you my most sincere thanks for the very efficient treatment you have given me for my diabetes. Indeed your medicine is a boon to humanity. May all the diabetics be benefitted by your medicine !

I wish to offer also my heartfelt thanks to the experienced and very able doctor, who takes untiring pains in the patients. I appreciate very much his self-sacrificing spirit and sense of duty.

May God bless you and the doctor and preserve you in this world for many more years that you may both continue to do immense good to the suffering humanity.

Thanking you once more for all your kindness and humanitarian spirit.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. J. P.

P. S. My urine was chemically examined today. It was **Sugar-free.** I am discharged today.

(3) Dr. V. T. Age 58

Family history of diabetes

Duration of the disease: nearly three years

Estimation of Blood Sugar: Bangalore,

172 mg% 28th June 1956

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 4—7—56.

Fasting	229.4	mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	314.6	
1 ,,	360.6	
1½ ,,	367.1	
2 ,,	295.0	
2½ ,,	288.5	

Treatment - Powder 8—7—56

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 8—8—1956.

Fasting	173.2	mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	229.2	
1 ,,	290.8	
1½ ,,	268.4	
2 ,,	257.2	
2½ ,,	229.2	

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 25—9—56.

Fasting	125.0	mg%
½ hr. after Gl	174.9	
1 ,,	218.7	
1½ ,,	224.9	
2 ,,	168.7	
2½ ,,	156.2	

Patient advised to go back home and continue taking the powder once a day for a month or two and to go over here for examination.

"My conclusion is, for the first 4 weeks of treatment, my blood sugar has reduced from 229.4 to 173.2.

Now after another 4 weeks treatment, that is from 9-8-56 to 11-9-56, my blood sugar is reduced from 173.2 to 118.1. (of course it is only my conclusion).

So for the first 4 weeks, the reduction is 56.2 units, for the second 4 weeks, the reduction is 55.1 units. It is a marvellous achievement. Please accept my hearty congratulations and excuse me for my own enthusiasm of announcing my own calculation............

As a medical man of 30 years standing, I am of opinion that I have cut away one third of my usual diet in this four weeks of treatment; still I have increased by 2 lbs. in the same weighing machine and I feel that I am more active than before the treatment and feel quite fit as if I am rejuvenated."

In connection with the treatment I had at Coimbatore under you during the months

of July and August 1956 for diabetes, which disease I was suffering for 3 years previously.

I am pleased to express my sincere opinion regarding the efficacy of the medicine.

Before treatment my fasting blood sugar tested at Pasteur Institute, Coonoor was 229 mgm. After two months' treatment, the similar showed 125 mgm.

Even now, i. e., 10 months after the treatment I am not having any symptom of diabetes.

I feel quite fit and normal.

I am very grateful to the institution which has helped me to regain my normal health."

(B) A case in which treatment was not completed. He left Coimbatore.

Mr. V. K. K.

Age: 35

Family history of diabetes

Duration of the disease: 2 months

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 24—8—'56.

Fasting	149.36	mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	172.28	
1 ,,	224.04	
1½ ,,	241.2	
2 ,,	189.56	
2½ ,,	183.76	

"Treatment with Powder" 20—8—56.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 7—12—'56.

Fasting	108.5	mg%
½ hr. after Gl.	131.4	
1 ,,	171.4	
1½ ,,	205.7	
2 ,,	165.7	
2½ ,,	142.8	

Advised to continue taking powder and report at intervals, as he wanted to go home to attend to harvesting.

Mr. P. V. N.

Age: 37 (on 22—10—56)

Duration: 3 months (urine 3% sugar)

Both parents are diabetic.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 19—10—'56.

Fasting	142 mg%
½ hr. after Glucose	206
1 ,,	220
1½ ,,	236
2 ,,	251
2½ ,,	213

"Treatment with Powder" 25—10—56.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 15—2—57.

Fasting	81.8 mg%
½ hr. after Glucose	154.5
1 ,,	181.8
1½ ,,	140.9
2 ,,	90.9

I have completed 37 years on 22nd October 1956. On 21st June 1956, in my urine, sugar was found to be 3%. I started on dietetic treatment. I was referred to Dr. Naidu for treatment. Glucose Tolerance Test done on 19th October '56 showed fasting blood sugar 142 mg% and after 2½ hours 213 mg%. Immediately treatment was started. Glucose Tolerance Test done on 15—2—57 showed fasting sugar 81.8 mg% and after 2 hrs. 90 9 mg%. Urine sugar remained nil throughout. Treatment has been discontinued after 10 days. Since then I do not have any feeling of exhaustion or giddiness at any time. I am able to work with the same good old enthusiasm for hours together without getting fatigued. I am grateful to Mr. G. D. Naidu and Mr. Naidu for the help they rendered in my diabetic condition".

P. V. N.

"VIVIN HOUSE", TATABAD,
COIMBATORE.
Phone : 1221 Grams : VIVINS

17th April, 1958.

Shri G. D. Naidu,
Coimbatore.

Dear Sir,

On 19—10—1956 I had my blood-sugar test at Pasteur Institute, Coonoor and immediately submitted myself to the treatment of Dr. B. P. B. Naidu for Diabetes. After the treatment another blood test was conducted on 15—2—57 which showed that I was completely free from the excess sugar in the blood. Thereafter I got my urine tested in your Research Laboratory on 2nd April '57 when the sugar percentage was noted as 0.14. The urine test conducted on 20—9—'57 showed the percentage as 0.9 and on 12—4—'58 the urine test in your Laboratory showed there was 1.7% of sugar. Therefore I feel that I should undergo another course of treatment of Dr. Naidu immediately and shall therefore thank you for arranging the same.

Yours faithfully,
P. V. N.

Mr. P. A. P. (History)

Age 55, height 5′ 4″, present weight 140 lbs. former weight 160 lbs.

Duration: 14 years.

Treatment: Insulin on alternate days (from 1945)

No dietary restrictions observed.

Laboratory Investigations:

Glucose Tolerance Test, Madras Medical College on 17—12—'56.

	Blood Sugar (mgm. per cent)	Urine Sugar (Gm. per cent)
Fasting	167	nil
½ hr. after Gl.	200	trace
1 ,,	235	+
1½ ,,	250	
2 ,,	235	

Treatment with powder commenced on 4—2—'57.

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, on 5—3—'57.

	Blood Sugar (mgm. per cent)	Urine Sugar (Gm. per cent)
Fasting	117.6	trace
½ hr. after Gl.	169.4	trace
1 ,,	207	trace
1½ ,,	145.9	1.0
2 ,,	117.6	1.85
2½ ,,	108.8	2.49

Examination of Urine on 10-3-57 0.05%

Patient was advised to get a Glucose Tolerance Test made at Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, before stopping treatment.

Patient left Coimbatore, without getting the test done.

16—4—58, Dharmapuri.

I have to get the treatment from you again; there is sugar."

P. A. P.

Mr. T. V. D. R. (History)

Age 31½ (on 3–10–55)

Duration: 2½ years

Percentage sugar in urine: over 3%

Complaint: Sleeplessness, loss of weight, thirst.

No family history.

Previous treatment:

Diet: Ragi and wheat instead of rice, and no sugar. Oct. 55 – Dec. 55 Homeopathic treatment. Jan. 56 – March 56 Insulin injections every week. March 56 – June 56 Salem Ananda Thirtha's treatment. June 56 – Aug. 56 Madura Homeopathic treatment. Sep. 56 – March 57 Siddha Bhas-mas-treatment (Abrhaka, Silajit, Poornachandrodaya, Kantham, Vangam etc.)

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor 14—4—57.

	Blood Sugar (mgm. per cent)	Urine Sugar (mgm. per cent)
Fasting	126	0.9
½ hr. after Gl.	198.7	nil
1 ,,	227.9	2.28
1½ ,,	232.7	2.6
2 ,,	218.2	2.85
2½ ,,	203.2	2.07

Treatment with Powder from 17–4–57 to 5–6–57 (42 days).

Glucose Tolerance Test, Pasteur Institute Coonoor on 4—6—57.

	Blood Sugar (mgm. per cent)	Urine Sugar (mgm. per cent)
Fasting	70	nil
½ hr. after Gl.	95	nil
1 ,,	90	nil
1½ ,,	80	nil
2 ,,	70	nil
2½ ,,	70	nil

No. 9. C. Tannery Road,
Cleveland Town,

Bangalore,
Dated: 11-6-57.

To
Mr. G. D. Naidu,
President,
The Industrial Labour Welfare
Association Ltd., Coimbatore.

Respected Sir,

I offer my most sincere thanks for the very efficient treatment you have given me for my diabetes. Indeed your medicine is a godsend to humanity. May the almighty direct all the rest of the diabetic to you, so that they may all be benefitted,

I may be permitted to state that out of all patients who were cured by you, I top

the list in the quick progress made as is evidenced in the test at Coonoor on 4-6-57. Within a period of 42 days, it was nil and below normal.

My thanks are also due to the experienced doctor who has taken a lot of pains with a determination to cure the patients completely.

May God bless you and the doctor and preserve you for many more years so that the suffering humanity may be immensely benefitted.

Yours obediently,
(Sd.) T. V. D. R., M. A.,

17—4—'58

"On Jan. '58, sugar recurred (urine sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1%). After taking morning food, find it very difficult to work till 12-30 P. M.; after that I finish up the office work. I had an attack of flue in Dec. 1957 and with great difficulty recovered."

"Now Sir, I shall be very grateful if a constant supply of the powder is assured. It is a wonder how I recovered at Coimbatore within 42 days."

T. V. D. R.

Dr. V. K. J.

"I began to take your medicine from the 30th of last month. Unfortunately however, I had some function or other almost everyday – tea parties or dinners, at which I ate something above the normal. When I ate something above the normal, there was sugar in the urine, but yesterday there was only a very slight trace of sugar although I had fairly a heavy dinner on the 27th night at a hotel. This shows the medicine has been very effective. I take it twice a day as directed, with pure honey. Normally if I took honey, sugar in the urine increased, but this time there was no such effect. I am quite satisfied your medicine has been most effective and I should like to continue it.

V. K. J.

"Roslyn"
Kodaikanal Phone 71.
April 18, 1958.

This is to certify that I used the Diabetic powder prepared at Mr. G. D. Naidu's Research Laboratory by an eminent Doctor, Dr. B. P. B. Naidu and found this most effective. A month's use even without much restrictions in diet will cure

a person of diabetes. I must congratulate Mr. G. D. Naidu and those who helped him in discovering sure cure for a disease about which the general impression is that it is incurable. It is my hope that ultimatily this powder would be converted into pills which could be more easily taken.

V. K. J.

Evolution in Oral Therapy for Diabetes.

Till 1922, the only accepted treatment for diabetes was a strictly limited diet, essentially free from sugars and starches. Naunyn, the foremost authority on diabetes of his time, was until 1886, the champion of a strict carbohydrate free diet. Later, he supported a more rational treatment, reckoning the diet on the tolerance for carbohydrate and caloric requirements of each patient. His plan of treatment was that of a gradual withdrawal of carbohydrate, with occasional fast days when glycosuria was persistent.

Allen in 1914 advocated the principles of undernutrition as a therapeutic measure in diabetes. He emphasized the value of a reduction in the total caloric intake, together with one or two fast days per week with submaintenance diets on the remaining days, when the diabetes could not be controlled by less strict means. He proved that benefit followed the reduction of body weight.

Banting, in collaboration with Best, Mcleod and Collip, discovered insulin in 1921. Treatment of diabetes with injections of insulin began in 1922. Dietes were accurately calculated and injections of insulin were for the most part one to four

daily. Hagedorn discovered protamine insulin; it was replaced shortly by protamine zinc insulin which made it possible to reduce the number of injections of insulin, and greater flexibility with the diet was permitted. With protamine zinc insulin and the supplementary use of unmodified globin or NPH insulin, the case with which diabetes can be controlled has reduced the need for weighing diets; this has also reduced the incidence of diabetic coma in the diabetic population. But injections of insulin involve pain to the patients and the constant advice of the physician to regulate the dose according to the gravity of the condition; day after day, the patient has to carry his emergency ration of sugar in case his insulin overacted; never is he free from the fear that an overdose might put him into the dangerous insulin shock or an underdose might be followed by the equally dangerous diabetic coma.

Many investigators undertook a search for other remedies, especially for remedies which could be administered by mouth. Many of the proposed agents were either ineffective or too deadly for human use.

In the 1920s, a group of German chemists announced, what they claimed

was a safe, orally effective antidiabetic chemical known as "SYNTHALIN". Put on the market too rapidly, before adequate testing could be completed, Synthalin produced serious liver damage in 40 to 50 per cent of the patients who tried it.

During the World War II, a team of chemists prepared a new "bacterial killer", a sulfa drug listed under the code name of 2254-RP. Early in 1942 it was sent for clinical trials in Southern France, with the suggestion that this new compound be tested in the treatment of typhoid fever and should be administered by the mouth. Some of the patients treated, developed symptoms much like those produced by too much insulin; the new sulfa drug lowered the sugar concentration in the blood. In June 1942, it was reported that the oral administration of 2254-RP produced a prolonged lowering of the blood sugar level. Later, it was discovered that the new chemical had this remarkable action only if some insulin was present in the body. But if no insulin was being produced, the sulfa drug was ineffective. It soon became evident that although 2254-RP itself was too fleeting in its action and not suitable for use in human beings, a longer-lasting and safer sulfa derivative might be found to treat diabeters orally.

In 1954, a new long-lasting sulfa drug called BZ–55, prepared by the German Firm of C. F. Boeinringer & Sons was tested as a routine for a germ killer. Some patients who did not react to the drug, were dizzy, shaking or perspiring, acting as if they had been given an over-dose of insulin. At the same time the tests showed that the blood sugar level had dropped far below the normal. It stayed down for nearly six hours, and then slowly came back to the proper level while the shaking and perspiration ceased. When diabetic patients were taken off their insulin injections and given the tablets of BZ–55 instead, the new sulfa drug proved to be remarkably effective. Slowly, over several days, it brought the elevated blood sugar concentrations down to normal, kept sugar from pouring out in urine, and it made the patients happy. In 1955 the Berlin physicians made their first formal report. They said that "we are inclined to believe that this effect is seen in 80 per cent of all diabetic, especially in light to moderate diabetes, regardless of how long the disease had existed. Toxic side effects for which we have kept a continuous and close watch for over a year, have not been observed so far. So we recommend the clinical use of BZ–55 on as large a scale as possible". Other observers reported essentially the

same results. The new drug, they said, failed to help young patients and those afflicated with severe forms of the disease. In contrast to this, astonishing therapeutic results were obtained in older diabetics. They further stated that in some cases the treatment was amazingly successful, and that BZ-55 is the first anti-diabetic substance whose effectiveness, following oral administration, has been proved beyond doubt. Results seemed too good to be believed. The tragic case of Synthalin with its toxic side effects was still clearly remembered. Accordingly, the President of the British Diabetic Association, Dr. R. D. Lawrence commented as follows:

"The action of this new remedy is not fully known or its value understood and it must be studied in many countries before what usefulness it may have, is established. It is not claimed to be a full substitute for insulin. But the danger arises that many insulin injections may be omitted by those diabetics who are treated with it, and health, even life may be threatened by this, as happened with another oral preparation, Synthalin, nearly thirty years ago. Therefore, until its place in treatment is fully known, let diabetics be warned about its use. This matter is urgent, as I gather that the new preparation will be put on the

German market on 1st February 1956. CAREFUL, PLEASE!"

This go-slow attitude was endorsed thoroughly by officials of ELI LILLY & Co., of Indianapolis who had brought BZ-55 to U. S. A. for experimental purposes, "It must be used with caution", they said, "and particularly attention must be paid to possible toxicity resulting from long-term administration". After painstaking investigation on human volunteers, it was obvious that the doubts and warnings had been justified. American diabetic experts agreed with the German claims that BZ-55 was highly effective but they could not agree with the German claims that it was highly safe. The trial on thousands of patients in America revealed that significant toxic side effects have occured in about five per cent of the subjects, and in one Institution, side effects were noticed in about nine per cent. Eight or nine deaths had been charged to the drug in the nation-wide test. "We deeply regret that this compound apparently does not meet the rigid requirements for a drug that must be taken throughout life; and we share the disappointment of many diabetics", so said Dr. Kenneth Kohlstaedt of Eli Lilly & Co.

It is interesting to note that BZ-55 (Nadesan, Invenol) is not withdrawn by the

German manufacturers, and it is still being used by tens of thousands of patients in Europe.

During that period, another oral antidiabetic preparation (D860) was synthesized by the Chemists at the Hoechst Dye-stuff Laboratories in Germany. BZ–55 and D860 not only resemble one another in their chemical structure, but also appear to have similar actions on the carbohydrate metabolism of diabetics. It is stated that this drug is well tolerated even when administered for long periods; it is readily absorbed in the intestine, so that oral administration gives satisfactory results. It appears that doses in the therapeutic range produce only a limited fall in the blood sugar so that there is little risk of hypoglycemia while a suitable dosage is being determined.

Still another oral antidiabetic (Rastinin) also known as Tolbutamide was synthesized by Farbwerke Hoechst AG., Frankfurt (M) - Hoechst/Germany. It is not a true sulfa drug, although it is a distant chemical cousin. Technically it was called a sulphonyl-urea compound. This is the drug now being extensively used under the name of Tolbutamide and introduced in the United States by Upjohn Company under the trade name ORINASE. It has none of

the germ killing properties of the true sulfa drugs. Also, it seems to have none of the toxic properties of some of the sulfas. All it appears to do is to help a lot of diabetics. German investigators were the first to try Tolbutamide and have reported that the results were excellent in more than half the cases treated with it. They stated that the untoward effects were remarkably slight.

Upjohn scientists with admirable caution checked the results for themselves. Towards the end of 1955, the preliminary trials began. Editors of the Journal of American Medical Association wrote: "it behaves all physicians concerned in the treatment of diabetic patients to watch the results of the forthcoming study." The American Diabetic Association spoke out against any premature optimism that the new chemicals would soon replace insulin injections Dr. Henry Dolger, head of the diabetic clinic at New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital stated. "the general impression indicates that Tolbutamide can be used successfully in the treatment of 70 per cent of all adult patients. Toxic effects affecting less than 1 per cent of the group consisted mostly of transient skin reactions". "Among diabetics over the age of 40, Tolbutamide will be successful in 4 out of 5 patients. Among those 20 to 40 years of

age it will be successful in 1 out of 3". He noted that the oral drug rarely worked in what is termed "juvenile" or "brittle" diabetes. Evidence has accumulated to suggest that the remarkable chemical acts at least in part by stimulating release of insulin from the pancreas and decreasing release of sugar from urine. It cannot work unless at least some insulin is present. It clearly connot "cure" diabetes, but must be taken indefinitely. Dietary control is still essential, and the use of Tolbutamide does not give license for "dietary abuse" and this was emphasized. After about two years of trial, there was no way to predict whether or not a patient might continue to benefit from the tablets for periods of five, ten or twenty years.

In India, we have now in the market the following preparations for oral treatment of diabetes:

1. NADISAN (registered trade mark) a chemotherapeutically active sulphonamide (BZ/55/Inventol) produced by C. F. Boehringer and Sons, Mannheim (Germany).

2 Another product (D860) developed by chemists at the Hoechst Dye-stuff Laboratories in Germany, known under the trade name ARTOSIN, which does not exert

an antibacterial action comparable to that of the sulphonamides.

3. Rastinon, also known as Tolbutamide developed by Farbwerke Hoechst AG. Frankfurt (M)–Hoechst, Germany, which has been approved as an oral antidiabetic in U. S. A.

There are some Ayurvedic Pharmacies which also prepare their own specifics.

At Coimbatore, S. India, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association, at its Research Laboratories has been engaged in evolving a safe and cheap antidiabetic for oral administration, for the past six years. The constituents of this diabetic powder (under) the name of Dia-Dietic Powder) are from plants grown all over India and are readily accessible to any villager; the preparation of the powder is so simple, that any diabetic can prepare the powder for himself. Further more, the articles of food, daily used in Indian homes. The results of treatment with this powder have shown that it is not toxic and has no side effects; it can be administered to patients between the ages of 30 and upwards; the treatment, at a time, lasts from 6 to 8 weeks; after which the medicine is discontinued and the patient is asked to increase his diet gradually to normal during a period of 2 to 3 months,

following the cessation of treatment. This has given the patient an immunity from the signs and symptoms of the disease for at least one year without any further medication; should signs of sugar appear in urine, however small the percentage be, he is given another course of treatment with the powder lasting for 6 to 8 weeks, and the treatment is then stopped.

Therefore this diabetic powder has not only the merit of completely controlling diabetes for a given period, but has the great convenience of procuring the drugs which are easily accessible at low cost and can be readily prepared.

This diabetic powder has many merits: (i) the drugs employed in the preparation of the powder are all indigenous and easily procured any where in India; (ii) as these drugs form articles of food in daily consumption, they are free from any toxicity or any side effects when administered internally; (iii) they are easily prepared by any lay man; (iv) after an initial period of 8 weeks of medication, he can go through life for at least a year, forgetting that he has been a diabetic; and (v) above all the cheapness of the drugs is undoubtedly a boon to the poor Indian sufferer.